# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### Sir William Gore Ouseley's Central American Negotiations.

### The Sovereignty of Greytown and the Mosquito Coast to be Relinquished to Nicaragua.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

### Modification of the Views of the Administration.

**President Paez to go Home in the America—The Forthcoming Annual Reports, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

It is now officially known here that the Ouseley Treaty, as originally published in the TIMES, was correct to the very letter so far as it went; but Sir WILLIAM'S mission is not confined to the subject of the Transit. He is instructed also to relinquish to Nicaragua sovereignty over Greytown and the Mosquito Coast, at present under the British protectorate. This, however, is not to be an unconditional surrender. The Treaty to be negotiated provides for the protection of the Indians, and also secures the vested rights of British subjects. Metes and boundaries are described, within which the Indians have reserved rights, somewhat similar to those of the North American Indians within the territory of the United States. They are also to have an annuity secured them from the customs collected at Greytown, which is to remain forever a free port, but within the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

All grants of land made subsequent to January, 1658, if not over one square league, are to be respected and held valid by the new sovereignty. The Indians are to have no power to sell their reservation, unless it be to become merged in the Government of Nicaragua.

The terms of the Treaty securing these objects are cautiously worded. Great Britain will only relinquish her protectorate after ample security in the treaty covering these several points.

Generals HENNINGSEN and WALKER met and made friends last evening, and they are cooperating in their "emigrant" movements. Their plans being completed, WALKER left for Mobile this afternoon; HENNINGSEN goes to New-York to-morrow. WHITE remains here for a while to consult with the Administration.

Thus ends the grand pow-wow. In the meantime the British Lion roars and threatens destruction to American filibusters who may attempt to disturb the "*de facto*" Government of Nicaragua.

The views of the "American Cabinet," however, touching Nicaraguan affairs, have undergone a considerable modification within the past few days,—not, however, through the presence of General WALKER, but in consequence of the receipt of reliable information as to the true condition of the popular feeling in that country. The information comes from a highly intelligent and wealthy planter in Nicaragua, whose estates have in times past yielded him $50,000 per annum, and who is brother-in-law to a distinguished United States Senator from "down East." This gentleman, writing from Nicaragua, says:

"You know I was much opposed to Gen. WALKER, but if the Government of the United States, through Commodore PAULDING, had not interfered with him, he would have had quiet possession of the State in a few weeks after his arrival at Punta Arenas. Nearly the entire population of Leon, and that section, would have received him with open arms. WALKER'S success would have saved the country from ruin. We have no hope of stability or permanent peace with the native governments, and even now, the northern portion of the country is in a state of revolution, and the clergy everywhere declare against MARTINEZ."

This letter, coming from such a source, and just a this time, has had a decided influence upon the feelings of the Administration, and Mr. BUCHANAN said today, that although he should continue to enforce the neutrality laws with all the power he could command yet if General WALKER did succeed in placing himself in power in Nicaragua, it would not be a matter o complaint with this Government. Such being the turn in matters, the intentions of the British Government, as I gave them in my dispatch yesterday, become highly interesting.

[It is not at all unlikely that, before WALKER reaches Nicaragua, MR. BUCHANAN may receive another letter from somebody else, and then, of course, he will change his opinions again. It is to be regretted that people will not stop writing to him and thus distract ing his mind. If he could be left entirely unmolested for a whole week, it is barely possible he might not change his purpose and his policy more than twice within than time.—ED. TIMES.]

France has as yet taken no steps to secure a treaty with Nicaragua, but it is understood here that she will do so as soon as the American and English treaties are negotiated.

President PAEZ has selected the chartered steamer *America*, in which to return home, and will leave in a few weeks.

The present Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, has completed his annual report of the transactions of his office. This report is of unusual length, and is replete with important facts and figures.

The annual report of the Indian Office will probably be made by the late Commissioner, Col. MIX, and bear date prior to the 6th instant, when he surrendered the office to Gov. DENVER. Such I know to be the wish of the latter gentleman, as Col. MIX has had the labor of preparing the greater part of this important paper. Should it be found necessary, however, to continue the report to a date beyond the official term of the late incumbent, then, of course, Gov. DENVER will issue the report. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The State Department has sent an official note to General JEREZ, pointing out the impropriety of his course, and expressing the dissatisfaction with which the Department regards his publication warning the public against purchasing tickets for Nicaragua by the steamer *Washington*.

It is true that Mr. WHITE has had repeated interviews with Gen. WALKER, his only object being, he says, to ascertain whether General W. designed, should he be restored to power in Nicaragua, to interfere with the chartered rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. General W. has given him the assurance that in such an event he would respect these rights or any other American interests. Mr. WHITE to-day sent a note to the Assistant Secretary of State, with the request that it be shown to Mr. CASS, denying that any Walker filibusters went to Nicaragua in the steamer *Washington*, and saying that the company will not knowingly permit such persons to go thither in their vessels.

The Collector of the port of Mobile has been applied to for a clearance to a Walker emigrant vessel, but has referred the question to the Secretary of the Treasury.

**Serious Accident from Fire-arms.**

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

FREDERIC WARREN, our City Marshal, was conversing at noon to-day, with Mr. H. W. HENDRICKS, an officer from Charleston, South Carolina, when the former handed the latter a pistol to examine. The pistol was on half-cock at the time, and while Mr. HENDRICKS was holding it in his hand the trigger descended, and the ball from it entered Mr. WARREN'S chest just above the heart. It is feared he cannot survive. He endures great pain, and bleeding of the lungs set in this afternoon. The shooting was purely accidental.

**The Case of McMahon, the Murderer.**

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

In the trial of JAMES MCMAHON, for the murder of his sister-in-law, the testimony closed on both sides this afternoon. The summing up will be concluded to-morrow, when the case will be given to the jury.

**Railroad Convention at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The adjourned Railroad Convention met here this evening. The attendance was much larger than at any previous meeting. Four hundred millions of stocks were represented. The meeting was organized by the election of GEORGE BLISS, of the Michigan Southern Road, Chairman, and GEORGE B. ANDERSON, Secretary. No business was transacted to-night. Nearly all the Western and many of the Eastern roads were represented.

**Slaver Captured by the Sloop-of-War Marion.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* reports a pilot-boat having spoken the *Ketch Brothers*, of Charleston, a Slaver from the Coast of Africa, in charge of Lieut. STONE, of the sloop-of-war *Marion*. She is daily expected at Charleston.

**Dispatches for Europe.**

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The Galway steamship *Pacific*, from New-York on Monday, will arrive here so as to coal and leave for Galway, with the mails at or about noon to-morrow, and is expected to make the passage in six days. Telegraphic dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, will be forwarded to their destination, by telegraph or mail, to the latest moment before the departure of the steamer.

**Transportation at the West.**

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

There are now six feet of water in the river. Weather cloudy. Boats are plenty, and rates low to all points.

**Marine Disasters.**

THE SCHOONER CAROLINE STONE SUNK.

BATH, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Eastern Queen*, from Boston for this port, came in collision with the schooner *Caroline Stone*, from New-York to Bangor, on the 9th inst., off Boon Island, sinking the schooner. The Captain and two seamen were saved, ARTHUR TURNER, seaman, was lost.

THE SCHOONER J. H. BURNETT MISSING.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The schooner *J. H. Burnett*, of Cape May, Capt. WEBB, hence 18th ult. for Wilmington, has not since been heard of.

**Liabilities of Lawrence, Stone & Co.**

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

A third meeting of the creditors of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. was held to-day and additional claims were presented, which, together with the claims of GEORGE PEABODY, of London, amounting to about $500,000, will swell the sum owed by the firm at the time of its failure to nearly $4,000,000.

**Frost at the South.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

It was reported that there was a killing frost throughout this section of the country this morning, but the farmers deny it positively; at least a heavy white frost is certain, and the cotton crop is scotched if not killed.

**The Weather and Fever at Charleston.**

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

We have a cold change. The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning was down to 37° and 38°. Physicians say it is safe for absentees to return.

**Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.**

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf yesterday, the 9th inst.

The steamship *Star of the South* has arrived here from New-York after a passage of 72 hours. A heavy frost took place this morning.

## A PRISONER SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

**Popular Excitement and Threatened Lynching of the Officer.**

One of the First Ward Police, yesterday afternoon, shot a prisoner who had escaped from him. Three shots were fired, and the third was fatal. Great public excitement followed the shooting—an excitement that seriously threatened for a time to culminate in the lynching of the officer. The name of the man who was shot was JOHN HOLLIS, a 'longshoreman, having only one eye, and popularly known by the appellation of "Sailor Jack." The officer's name is ROBERT CAIRNES, and the crowd who evinced a disposition to give a lynching exhibition at a lamp-post was composed of 'longshoremen—the acquaintances and associate-laborers of the unfortunate deceased.

The circumstances connected with the shooting are as follows: About one o'clock yesterday afternoon intelligence was received at the First Ward Station-house that there was a serious disturbance on board the ship *St. Charles*, a New-Orleans vessel, lying near the foot of Wall-street. It was stated that some of the men belonging to the ship had mutinied, and that the life of the Captain was in imminent peril. Officer CAIRNES was sent to quell the disturbance. On boarding the vessel he discovered that, instead of there being a revolt among the sailors attached to the ship, the difficulty originated with disorderly conduct on the part of two 'longshoremen. HOLLIS being indicated as the one most at fault, the officer arrested him forthwith, and took him to the First Ward Station-house, over Franklin Market. Having lodged his prisoner in a cell, he returned to arrest HOLLIS' companion. The latter, in the interim, had escaped from the officers of the ship, and could not be found. Officer CAIRNES immediately returned to the Station-house, and, removing HOLLIS from his cell, started to convey him to the Tombs for committal by a Police magistrate. While passing by Burling-slip the prisoner asked the privilege of looking up bail. The officer refused to accompany him in his search, but suggested that he send some friend to find bail for him. HOLLIS sent a boy on this errand, while he accompanied the officer.

At the corner of Fulton and Front streets HOLLIS suddenly turned upon the officer, struck him a powerful blow upon the side of the head, felling him to the pavement, and directly took to his heels. The officer instantly recovered himself, drew his revolver and fired three times in quick succession at the fugitive. At the third shot HOLLIS fell. When he fired HOLLIS was but two or three paces in advance of him. A large crowd immediately collected. Various stories were at once started relative to the shooting; some stating that the officer discharged his revolver while on his knees, and without giving any warning of his intention to shoot; others alleging that CAIRNES ran several paces before shooting, and called to the fugitive to stop or he would fire at him. The majority of the crowd insisted that there was no occasion for resorting to extreme measures, and were unsparing in their censure of the officer. Several of the more intemperate urged a speedy punishment of the policeman, shouting "Swing him over the awning," "Hang him to the lamp-post." The timely arrival of some officers and citizens prevented the execution of the threats. HOLLIS was placed on a cart to be conveyed to the Hospital, but died before reaching there. CAIRNES surrendered himself to Officer PERKINS, of the Second Ward, who took him to the Second Ward Station-house, where he is locked up awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquisition, which will be entered upon to-day.

The murdered man is a well-known character in the First Ward, and has been repeatedly arrested for felonious assaults and battery, and other acts of atrocious violence. He has never followed any other business but that of a longshoreman. He lost one of his eyes in a desperate fight three years ago. His age is twenty-eight, his birth-place Ireland, and he leaves a wife and four children residing in the First Ward. Officer CAIRNES has been on the Police force about two years, and is spoken of as an energetic and faithful officer. One of the shots came near striking Ex-Assemblyman GAGE, who was passing through Fulton Market when the shooting took place.

**Shipments to California.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: The following list of exports to California for 1857 and 1858 has been compiled with great care, and may be relied upon as entirely correct. It is only necessary to compare the present with the last year's shipments, to see that disastrous results must inevitably follow, and California again come in for a good share of abuse by the reckless adventurers who have been sending double the quantities of goods that are wanted.

In 1857 77 ships sailed from the Atlantic ports to California. Down to this day of this year, 115 ships have sailed; 11 more are up, and will sail during the month; and, at a low estimate, say 8, in December—making in all 134. The following statement will show, in many of the staple articles of provisions, that the excess this year over last has been very large:

| | 1857. | To Oct. 24, 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Bacon, sides | 1,279 | 6,912 |
| Pork, bbls | 10,693 | 23,681 |
| Lard, kegs | 4,106 | 11,810 |
| Lard, cans | 13,085 | 28,779 |
| Butter, pkgs | 28,804 | 22,403 |
| Sugar, pkgs | 15,582 | 40,729 |
| Unspecified Merchandise, pkgs | 57,891 | 174,885 |

Since the 24th ult., some 8 or 9 ships have sailed, with large quantities of the above-named articles. In a day or two, I will furnish a statement of the vessels and goods *now on the way* to California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE CENTRAL PARK.

**Progress of the Work—Its Present Condition, and the Prospects of its being Opened to the Public—The New Reservoir.**

Every one must be perfectly well aware that the creation of a great Park, of such unexampled extent as the inclosure which is designed for our City's Pleasaunce, is not a work to be completed off-hand; yet there is a vast multitude of people who, having had no experience in such undertakings, imagine, from the number of men that have been employed on the Central Park, that it might be opened immediately for the use and recreation of the people. And it is not an unreasonable expectation, that more than a twelve-month's labor of nearly three thousand men on an inclosure of less than eight hundred acres should produce some very marked results. Those who take the trouble to visit the Central Park, and examine its present condition, will be likely to come to the conclusion that there has not been any labor wasted upon it. A more desirable piece of ground to test the capability of a landscape gardener, and afford full scope for the exercise of his genius, could not be found. There are all the raw materials of a magnificent landscape garden on the largest scale, not only in their rudest condition, but despoiled of the noble embellishments which Nature never fails to throw over her work when let alone. There were, in fact, nothing in the Central Park but a highly picturesque undulation of surface, an abundance of fine rocks, some undrained marshes, two or three ragged poplars, and some scrubby evergreens, to be employed in the creation of the magnificent Park which we all have a right to expect for our money. Of course the first work to be done after the Commissioners had determined upon a plan for the Park, was to put the ground in a condition for the Architect-in-Chief to carry out his designs. A system of drainage had to be adopted, roads laid out, and the foundations laid for the erection of the future superstructure which is to endure for centuries, and be the play-grounds of the great grand-children of the present generation. The present labor, therefore, is nearly all of it under ground, and the results of the last year's large expenditure are buried out of sight, and the benefits are to be reaped hereafter. The seven miles of substantial stone wall by which the Park is inclosed, though a most costly and important work in itself, presents no very imposing appearance to the eye, as but a very small portion of it can be seen at a time; the fifteen miles of earthen drainage-pipes which have been laid make no show whatever, as the greater part of them are ten to fifteen feet below the surface of the ground; the five miles of graded roads and gravel walks, which are laid upon a firm bed of rubble-work, present something for the eye to appreciate, though even in their case the real work lies below the surface and is unseen; then the excavations for the lake, which will be a most picturesque and lovely sheet of water, about fifteen acres in extent, is not by any means a pleasant spot to look upon just now, but as the water will be let into it this Winter, in time for the skaters, this will be the first part of the Park which will be available for the people's use, and, as the outline of the banks will be perfectly marked, an idea will be formed of one of the essential characteristics of the place. In the centre of the Park there have been a good many gravel walks completed, forming an exceedingly picturesque and pleasant ramble, where a large number of trees and shrubs have been planted, hollies, magnolias, rhododendrons, azelias, yews and other dark evergreens, which already produce a very charming effect.

But the part of the Park where the greatest amount of labor has apparently been performed, and the most striking effect produced, is at the southern end, where the great plateau on which the grand Promenade, or Cathedral Walk is laid out, has been nearly completed. This work is sufficiently advanced to afford an idea of what it will be when finished according to the plan. The planting of the double rows of elms on each side of the Promenade has been commenced, and nearly forty-five trees have already been set out. These trees are mostly brought from Westchester County, and none of them are less than nine inches diameter in the stem. They are brought in on six-wheeled wagons, and the contractor, who is to plant 150 this Fall, guarantees their growth. He is to be paid $30 apiece for all that live three years, and nothing for the failures. This Promenade will be the principal feature of the Park; it is a quarter of a mile in extent, and terminates in a superb terrace, with an ornamental façade 70 feet wide with 7 arches, which is to be constructed of parti-colored marbles; the termination commands a view of the front part of the grounds overlooking the lake, with the tower to be erected on the site of the present Bell-tower in the distance, and a picturesque background of rocks with fine masses of dark evergreen, relieved by the light foliage of birches, beeches, and similar trees. Particular attention is paid, in the grouping of trees, to a proper combination of the tints of the foliage, a most important point to be considered in our climate, when there is so great variety of brilliant hues in our native trees.

West of the Cathedral Walk, the cricket and base-ball ground, which has very properly been first attended to, as it will be most beneficial to the public, has been leveled and is ready to be laid down in turf. This piece of ground, containing fourteen acres, will be in order next Spring, when the Grand Promenade, with the terrace and the steps leading to the lake, will also be finished. Near by two bridges are in process of construction, to conduct the grand drive over a chasm. Beneath one of these bridges, which is nearly complete, is conducted the grand Ride. The bridges are constructed from elegant designs furnished by Mr. VAUX, of the olive-colored stone brought from Nova Scotia, similar to that of which the TIMES building is built, combined with the dark-red Philadelphia brick, producing the most beautiful effect of color conceivable.

In the centre of the Park a very fine effect has been produced, and glens and grottos created, by excavating the earth around some of the rocks, and conducting a small stream of water through their sinuous windings. The romantic and picturesque effects of these improvements will be better appreciated when the shrubs which are now being planted begin to drape the rocks with their dark foliage, and create the shade which is so essential to picturesqueness of appearance.

Though it is necessary to call the imagination into play to perfectly appreciate the nature of the improvements which have already been made, yet to the most prosy and matter-of-fact observer there will be abundance of matter to repay the trouble of a few hours' rambling over the grounds. It is one of the busiest and liveliest spots in the neighborhood of the City. There are now employed on the grounds 2,600 men, with a great number of horses, mules and oxen, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done in the way of blasting, from the fact that the daily consumption of powder averages from 30 to 50 barrels. We happened on the ground just in time to witness one of the grand explosions which take place every day at noon, when the men quit work for their dinner. At the hoisting of a red flag on the Bell Tower there suddenly sprung up on every mound and eminence, like the warriors of Roderick Dhu at the sound of their chieftain's whistle, men with a small red flag in hand, which they waved overhead, while they called from point to point to each other to be ready for the fire. From the excellent arrangements made to guard against injury from blasting, not an accident from this cause has happened in a twelvemonth. After due warning had been given, and the men had called out from their stations that no one was within the line where the blasts were to be made, at a signal from the engineer the *feu de joie* commenced; it seemed like a sudden outburst of small volcanoes; pop, pop, pop, they went in every direction, clouds of smoke and rocks, and roots of trees were flying in the air all around. This startling exhibition lasted about ten minutes, when nearly a hundred blasts having been discharged, the red flags disappeared, and the workmen were seen settling down in groups, over all parts of the grounds, to their noonings. They are allowed three-quarters of an hour for their dinner, when they are again summoned to their work by the ringing of the great bell, and the display of a white flag in the tower. The laborers receive 90 cents a day, for nine hours' work, and the superintendents are paid a dollar and three-quarters. The expenditure for labor is about a thousand dollars a day. On the Upper Reservoir there are 1,200 men employed at the same wages, but for one more hour's work. Altogether there are about four thousand men at work within the inclosure of the Park.

In consequence of the construction of the Upper Reservoir nothing has yet been done in the upper part of the Park, but a beginning was made this week by setting some fifty men at work to clear away the ground preparatory to the extension of the Grand Drive, which is not expected to be completed before next Fall. There has been a good deal of discussion in respect to the character of the embankments of the New Reservoir, and serious apprehensions are entertained by some of the property holders who have watched their construction, that they will not prove sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of water that they will have to bear. It is hardly possible that the Engineers who have charge of this great work, can have committed an error which would prove of such serious consequences, as the imperfect construction of the embankment of the Reservoir would occasion. If the walls of the Reservoir were to give way, and let a flood of more than a hundred acres of water suddenly down upon that part of the City, the damage of the deluge would be incalculable. The contractors themselves who are executing the work, whether they are influenced by improper motives or not, do not hesitate to express their doubts of the solidity of the embankments. They are made of sand, upon a foundation of micaceous rock, which is so soft that a spade may be stuck into it, and the only protection against the infiltration of the water is a wall, or core, in the centre of the embankment, formed of a loose concrete of inferior clay and loose stones. The inside is to be lined with a dry stone facing, to prevent the embankment from washing away, but which will form no protection against the pressure of the water. The Engineers, on the other hand, speak with entire confidence of the solidity of the work, and point to the other reservoir which is constructed in the same manner. But there should be no doubt in such a case, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the additional cost of an inside water-proof facing of stone ought not to be regarded for a moment, if it is necessary to make the work perfectly safe. The excavations are very nearly completed, and they are now driving piles for a foundation for the central wall. The entire work is to be completed by next October.

Excepting the skating-pond, no part of the Park will be ready for the people this year, but there will be a very pleasant ramble in the centre by next Summer, and, in another year, the Grand Drive and the Ride will probably be opened for carriages and equestrians. Most admirable order prevails throughout the Park grounds; the Police regulations are strictly enforced, and the whole work is so perfectly systematized, that everything proceeds with the quiet regularity of a private establishment.

## CALIFORNIA.

### ADDITIONAL BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We are in receipt of the *Alta California* made up to a late hour of the night of October 10, for the Butterfield Overland Mail. A portion of its news has already been anticipated by telegraph. We add other particulars of interest.

The Southern Overland Mail arrived in San Francisco at 7 o'clock on the 10th, in 24 days from St. Louis, by way of El Paso, Tucson, Los Angeles and San José. The times of leaving the different points were as follows:

St. Louis, Sept. 16, 8:30 A. M.; Fort Smith, Sept. 19, 3:30 A. M.; Colbert's Ferry, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.; Fort Belknap, Sept. 22, 1 A. M.; El Paso, Sept. 30, 5:50 P. M.; Tucson, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.; Fort Yuma, Oct. 5, 6:15 A. M.; Los Angeles, Oct. 7, 2:20 P. M.; San José Oct. 10, 1 A. M.

From this it will be seen that the time to San Francisco from San José, was six hours; from Los Angelos, 66 hours, and from El Paso, 9 days and 15 hours. El Paso is about half way between St. Louis and San Francisco, so that it took 15 days on the eastern half and 9½ days on the western half of the road. The eastern half should be crossed at leas as rapidly as the western half, and at that rate the time would be but 19 days. The men at the different stations did not know when the mail would come, and were not prepared for it; so that considerable delay was caused in getting ready at most of the stations.

On the arrival of the mail being known, flags were run up throughout the city, and the various telegraph lines were called into requisition, to send the "glad tidings throughout the land." An extra was issued from the office of the *Alta California*. Arrangements were in progress to call a public meeting on the evening of the 11th, to give an expression of public feeling on the success of the Overland Route, and to compliment our Postmaster-General BROWN, for his exertions in behalf of a hitherto neglected country. "Our citizens," says the *Alta*, "expended most of their spare patriotism in the celebration on the 27th September, in honor of the Atlantic K—ble, but still we think we can yet get up a little enthusiasm on this really important event in the history of California. The California Guards intend to celebrate by firing two hundred guns on Tuesday."

At Vallecito, Messrs. BATTEN, SMITH and MILLER, while drifting in their claim on the 6th ult., picked up in half a day twenty-four ounces of pure gold, in pieces ranging from one dollar to four ounces.

A regatta came off between some of our crack sailing boats on the 11th. The *Flint*, *Flora Temple*, *Fairy* and *Fisherman* were entered. The boats started at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock; *Flora* leading, and coming in 300 yards ahead at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, *Fisherman* second, *Flint* third, and *Fairy* fourth. The *Flora* took the prize of $100. Distance sailed 18 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th, scarcely sufficient has been done to warrant the making out of a report. The mail steamer carried away $1,850,120 57, which, compared with the shipment of October, 1857, ($1,953,390 36,) exhibits a difference of $103,269 79. The shipment of Oct. 5, 1856, was $2,277,859 86. Trade during the five days past has been very quiet, not more than one day out of the list can be said to have been busy. It is a gratifying circumstance, however, to know that during this time, the demand for goods for the country has been full, which in time must tell upon the general trade. In Provisions, the only feeling appears to have been with respect to Butter, which was in active request. Other descriptions have been quiet. In general Groceries, some sales have been effected in Candles and foreign Rice, but no change is noticed with respect to figures. The sales by auction were unimportant. Domestic Liquors have been firm, but no larger transactions took place. In Domestic Produce the only noticeable feature was the awakening of a demand for feed Grains, in consequence of prices having gone to a point considerably below what will remunerate shipments to Australian and other points. Breadstuffs are dull. The arrivals since Tuesday, the 5th ult., have been in number three, viz.; British ship *Ran*, from London; British bark *Lady Blackwood*, from Callao; ship *Kodiac*, from Russian Possessions. The coastwise arrivals were twenty-six. The clearances were four in number, viz.: Ships *Hound*, *Western Continent*, and British ship *Leonidas*, to Kong Kong; bark *Yankee*, to Honululu.

## ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MAIL.

**California Advices to Oct. 15—Later from Fraser River and Oregon, &c.**

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The California Overland Mail arrived this evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 15th October A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at San Francisco on the 11th, to celebrate the consummation of the Overland Mail arrangements, and the arrival o the first mail from St. Louis. Powder was burned, speeches made, and resolutions passed cordially thanking the Post-Office Department for its liberality in establishing the various Overland Mail routes.

Volunteers have been called for to protect travelers on the route between Weaverville and Union against Indian outrages.

Advices at San Francisco from Fraser River are to Oct. 4. The river had fallen some, and considerable gold had been taken out; but the weather had become too cold to work, and the miners were returning in large numbers to California.

Oregon advices are to the 6th ult. The Indians were suing for peace, which Col. WRIGHT refuses to grant, unless their propositions are accompanied by an unconditional surrender, together with all their women and property. The soldiers were destroying the grain-fields and provisions of the Indians, who were in consequence reduced to a state bordering on starvation.

The American Commissioner at Victoria, Mr. NUGENT, had interfered to secure to Americans accused of petty crimes, the aid of counsel on their trial.

GEORGE PENN JOHNSTON, who recently killed W. G FERGUSSON in a duel near San Francisco, has been arrested on a charge of murder.

Business throughout California had been very dull since the sailing of the Isthmus steamer.

Flour dull, with but small sales, at prices ranging from $9 50 for domestic to $14 for Haxall.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—A blue book has just been published, being part five of a series of papers containing information in regard to foreign countries, compiled from official sources. The population of Portugal in 1854 is stated to have been 3,499,121, and the area 35,400 English square miles. The total population of Spain in 1857 (including the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands) is calculated to have been 16,301,851. The population of Austria in 1846 was 36,950,547, its area 243,472 English square miles. The population of the Roman States in 1853 was 3,124,668. The population of Turkey, according to the census of 1844, was 35,350,000. The total population of Switzerland in 1850 was 2,392,740

## THE HASKIN CONTEST.

**Ninth Congressional District—The Vote for Haskin and Kemble a Tie!**

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester resumed its sessions at White Plains yesterday morning, and sat until 4 o'clock, canvassed all the towns but seven, and adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. The result in seventeen towns is officially announced, and *seven* remain to be counted. Mr. HASKIN was present at the meeting of the Board, and Mr. KEMBLE was represented by counsel.

The following are the official returns, so far as canvassed:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | Haskin. | Kemble. | Andrews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Chester | 247 | 285 | 31 |
| Greenburg | 464 | 485 | — |
| Harrison | 79 | 46 | — |
| Lewisboro | 180 | 67 | — |
| Mamaroneck | 54 | 45 | 7 |
| Morrisania | 533 | 331 | 8 |
| Mount Pleasant | 287 | 306 | 6 |
| Newcastle | 157 | 121 | 12 |
| New-Rochelle | 214 | 128 | 50 |
| Northcastle* | 206 | 167 | — |
| North Salem | 164 | 89 | — |
| Ossining | 413 | 421 | 15 |
| Pelham | 42 | 35 | — |
| Poundridge | 157 | 87 | — |
| Rye | 255 | 206 | 8 |
| Bedford | 331 | 173 | 3 |
| Cortland | 533 | 579 | 98 |
| Total | 4326 | 3554 | 238 |

*Two districts returned for correction—error supposed to be clerical.

The following are reported (unofficial) majorities:

| | Haskin. | Kemble. |
|---|---|---|
| White Plains | 28 | — |
| Scarsdale | 3 | — |
| Somers | 25 | — |
| Westchester | — | 36 |
| West Farms | 234 | — |
| Yonkers | 28 | — |
| Yorktown | — | 45 |
| Totals | 318 | 81 |

The official majority in Rockland County has been announced at 493 for KEMBLE, and in Putnam it is 516. According to the present state of the canvass, therefore, the case stands thus:

| | Haskin. | Kemble. |
|---|---|---|
| Westchester, 17 towns, (official) | 4326 | 3554 |
| Westchester, 7 towns, (unofficial) | 318 | 81 |
| Rockland (official) | — | 493 |
| Putnam (official) | — | 516 |
| Totals | 4644 | 4644 |

*Here is an exact tie. The result must depend upon the seven towns still to be officially canvassed.*

A brisk fight is in prospect for to-day, over the returns from the town of White Plains. The reported majority for HASKIN (shown in the unofficial table above) is 28—but the whole story, it is asserted, does not appear on the face of the record. A shrewd game has been played at White Plains by the friends of KEMBLE, according to the Opposition. On election night the Inspectors (two of them KEMBLE men, and the third for HASKIN) made report that HASKIN'S majority in the town was *thirty-two*. But the Inspectors' return to the Canvassers makes the figures *twenty-eight*, depriving HASKIN of four out of his "32" majority. The way it was done was this: The Inspectors went home on election night, having announced the result, and closed up their figuring. On the following afternoon, when it became manifest that the District was a tight rub, the Inspectors found it necessary to hold another meeting to revise the returns, before sending them to the Canvassers. The result of this movement was the excision of the four votes, and the return of a majority of 28.

The Haskin party now assert that the Kemble men are trying to have the whole return rejected, on account of illegality in the return—in other words, to disfranchise the whole town of White Plains.

A small row was created in the Board on Tuesday, growing out of the canvass of the town of East Chester. The trouble all came of a cup of tea. Mr. LANCASTER UNDERHILL was Inspector of Election in the Second District of East Chester, and served without remonstrance or heart-burning until his legitimate labor was finished. After the return was delivered to the Supervisor of the town, (DARIUS LYON,) UNDERHILL withdrew it, to affix his protest against the reception of the document, on account of illegality. The illegality consisted, according to him, in the fact that the Inspectors of his District adjourned and went to tea before the counting had been completed. Mr. UNDERHILL handed the return back to the Supervisor with this protest affixed to it, and the Supervisor handed it in. Then a strong effort was made to throw out the District entirely, and in the course of the discussion a brief war of words occurred between Messrs. UNDERHILL and HASKIN. Nothing was done until yesterday, when the return was finally received, *minus* the "protest."

These manœuvres have excited a prodigious sensation throughout the County, and the contest ramifies into all the corners of all the towns. Knots of Haskin men incessantly battle knots of Kemble men. There is a great deal of fun, considerable apprehension, and evident anxiety. Meanwhile, official reports have come in from Rockland and Putnam, to the effect that the Boards of Supervisors of those Counties have done precisely what the Supervisors of Westchester refused to do—viz: counted votes cast with the initials of the candidates' names. For instance, in Rockland, 8 votes were cast for "G. Kemble" and 4 for "J. B. Haskin;" in Putnam, 4 for "G. Kemble" and 1 for "J. B. Haskin." The admission of these votes increased KEMBLE'S majority in Rockland County *by four votes*.

## POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

**Celebration in Newark of the Anti-Lecompton Triumphs.**

An impromptu festival, designed to give public expression to the good will with which the people of Essex County, N. J., have regarded the victories recently achieved by the opposition to the Administration throughout their State, was held last night in the City Hotel, Newark. The demonstration was originated by the "Essex County Union," an organization based on the Anti-Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, without regard, in other respects, to political proclivities. Though the affair was but the result of a few hours' warning, the assemblage numbered at least one hundred gentlemen, of whom the most distinguished were Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, the Hon. JAMES T. NIXON, and the Hon. JESSE R. RIGGS, three of the five Anti-Lecompton delegates returned to Congress at the late election. At about 9½ o'clock in the evening—(an irregular hour any where, but especially irregular in so staid and sober a village as that of Newark,)—the company entered the dining-room and took their seats. HENRY J. MILLS, Esq., of Newark, presided.

Among the guests were the Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Ex-United States Senator; the Hon. R. S. Field of Princeton, the Hon. John Van Dyke of New-Brunswick, Ex-Chancellor D. S. Halstead, Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, the Hon. Senator Buckley, and the Hon. Jacob M. Johnson of Passaic County, Cortland J. Parker, Esq., of Newark, and Joseph Hoxie, Esq., of New-York. The entertainment was literally a *petit souper*—though nobody grumbled. Ex-Judge HORNBLOWER asked the blessing.

When the cloth had been removed, the President rose, and, after some preliminary, said that within the last three months a work had been done in the State of New-Jersey unparalleled in its political history. Two powerful parties, for some years antagonistical and diverse, yet holding the same political sentiments, had, on a late great occasion, been brought together in fraternal bonds. [Applause.] The result of this union had been the redemption of the State of New-Jersey from the thraldom of the Democracy, in the election of five members of the House of Representatives, pledged against the usurpations of the National Administration. [Applause.] This had brought her back to the old Whig conservative rule. [Renewed applause.] And in the prospective they had a right to anticipate a long series of triumphs in opposition to Federal misrule, and of these the first and best would be the election to the Senate of the United States of a man who, whatever he might be as to party—[applause]—would be something better than a silent mudsill for Southern masters to trample upon. [Vehement applause.]

In conclusion the Chairmain gave the first toast:

*The Governor of New-Jersey.*

The Hon. R. S. FIELD, of Princeton, was called on for a reply.

He said he confessed that to him the election which had just taken place in this and in other States, was one of the most beautiful spectacles that had ever been witnessed. He thought it afforded a magnificent example of the moral and of the sublime. What an avalanche of public opinion had the questions which it involved brought down! How was this? Ought they to have anticipated such an excitement at an election two years after a President had been chosen, and two years before another Presidential election could take place? The people of this country had risen in their majesty and might for the purpose of rebuking the President of the United States or an act of perfidy—a breach of plighted faith—a course of conduct which, in the case of an individual in the private walks of life, would be sufficient to exclude him from the society of all honorable men. [Loud applause.] They had risen in their majesty and in their might for the purpose of vindicating the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and for the purpose of sustaining those intrepid and gallant men whom the arm of the Executive had sought to crush because they persisted in the independent discharge of their duty. [Applause.] Look at the elections in other States—in Pennsylvania, in Illinois, in New-York; and, last of all, at their own gallant State of New-Jersey, where they had carried every Congressional District, and elected candidates worthy of her Revolutionary fame, of her patriotism, and of her intelligence. They never had had such a delegation in the House of Representatives. He would say without hesitation that they were not only capable men, but independent men—men who, if any Southern Hotspur dared to say they represented the muddills of society, would tell him to his teeth that their constituents, in all the qualifications of manhood, were equal to his, and that they would not permit them to be insulted by any man. [Loud applause.] The people of New-Jersey were now one in sentiment, in feeling and in sympathy. Why should they not be united also in action? There was no reason in the world why the union which had now been effected between the elements of the Opposition in the State of New-Jersey should not be lasting, cordial and firm. Why should not the Republicans agree with the Anti-Lecomptonites on the principle of popular sovereignty? Why should not both agree with the Americans in the principle of the purity of the ballot-box? Radically there was no difference. Why, then, should they not agree on one common principle—that of opposition to the Administration on the principle of popular sovereignty, and, by maintaining that principle, hurl the Administration from its seat of power. [Vehement

## FROM UTAH.

**Further Indian Difficulties—Interesting Details—Agricultural Fair of the Mormons.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory. Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The fall term of the United States District Court in this, the Third, Judicial District of the Territory commenced on Monday last.

The Grand and Petit Juries were, however, both adjourned until the first Monday in November next, as is understoood in consequence of the absence of the United States District-Attorney for the Territory.

I reported in a former communication that three Utah Indians had most brutally outraged a Mormon woman and her daughter, near Spanish Fork Settlement, on the 10th of last month. This affair, we fear, will result in a serious war with the Nation. Dr. HURT, the Indian Agent for that tribe, returned to this city on Wednesday last, bringing with him two of the offenders under arrest. Through the politeness of GOV. CUMMING we have obtained the following particulars of their arrest, from the official correspondence on the subject.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news here of the commital of the outrage, GOV. CUMMING, in the absence of Dr. FORNEY, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, instructed Agent HURT to proceed without delay to the Indian Reserve at Spanish Fork, assemble the Chiefs of the Utah Nation in council, and demand of them the delivery of the perpetrators of the crime for trial. Dr. HURT having convened a council of the Chiefs on the subject, they, after considerable discussion, finally told him that they were perfectly willing to deliver them up if he would take them out and shoot them immediately, but that they were unwilling that they should be "tied," (confined,) as they "did not understand tying." They decided thus under the impression that the little girl had died from the effects of the violence committed upon her; but discovering soon after that the child was still living, they refused to deliver them up at all, asserting that the Mormons had often violated their women, and reciting, as a palliation of the offence, all the wrongs which the Mormons had committed upon the Americans and themselves.

Having heard that the offenders were at this time visiting the army at Camp Floyd, Dr. HURT dispatched an officer thither with a warrant for their arrest, hoping to catch them there without any trouble; but this officer being rather dilatory, they heard of the proceedings about to be instituted in the matter, and returned to their tribe at the farm. The Doctor then sent an express to the Governor for further instructions, and acting under which instructions, he again made a demand upon the tribe for the delivery of the offenders; the Indians, however, persisted in their refusal, and Dr. HURT thereupon went to Camp Floyd, procured a military posse, consisting of 100 dragoons and 100 infantry, under the command of Major PAUL, of the Seventh Infantry, and, by a forced march, reached the Indian farm by daylight on the morning of the 2d instant, hoping to take the Indians by surprise, surround them, and thus secure the offenders. The Indians, however, in the meanwhile, had all left the farm and gone into the mountains, with the exception of a few, including the Chiefs PINTUTS and SINTIC. These Indians, finding themselves surrounded by soldiers, became very much alarmed, and attempted to escape. Unfortunately, PINTUTS lost his life in the attempt, a dragoon having pursued him, and finding that he could not stop him either by hailing or firing his pistol in the air, shot at him, killing him instantly. All the others were secured and detained until the offenders—boys about 18 years of age, named MOSH and LOOKINGLASS—were delivered up.

It is much to be regretted that PINTUTS was killed, as he was one of the most peaceable and well-disposed Indians in the country. He had, during this whole affair, used his influence in endeavoring to secure the offenders, but being taken by surprise at the sudden appearance of so many soldiers, became alarmed and attempted to escape from them. He is the same one who saved the life of General BURN and Agent HURT in the Fall of 1856, when they visited Sevier Valley. The band of Indians who massacred Captain GUNNISON and his party, having been told by the Mormons that these gentlemen were coming to arrest them, had concealed themselves in ambush for the purpose of killing them, when they were discovered by PINTUTS,—who accompanied the party,—and by him persuaded to refrain from their murderous designs. It is feared that the death of PINTUTS will cause the Utahs to make a general war upon the settlements South.

An additional force of 200 men have consequently been sent down by General JOHNSTON, at the request of Governor CUMMING, for the further protection of the settlements.

Some of the Mormons are endeavoring to persuade the Indians that all this was done by the Americans, and that the Mormons had nothing to do with it, and we have been positively informed that many of the Indians believe this to be the truth. The Mormons have endeavored, for several years past, to persuade the Indians that the Americans were their enemies, and they now seem to be in a fair way to succeed. We regret that Dr. HURT took the part he did in this matter. Heretofore he has acted with the most commendable wisdom and prudence, but on this occasion he was under no obligations to act, as his term of office as agent expired last August, and he has not been reappointed. As it is, under the direction of Governor CUMMING, he has lost all the confidence which these Indians placed in him, by proving himself ungrateful to them, and has caused them to abandon the Reserve in which they took so much pride. Last Fall they exposed their lives in order to save him from the fury of the Mormons, and now they accuse him of having betrayed them. They were willing to punish the offenders severely, but wished to do it in their own manner. We condemn the policy which led to the employment of a Mormon as an interpreter in this affair, as he had it in his power, by misrepresenting the sentiments of the agent, to cause all the difficulty. The avowed purpose in employing such an interpreter, was to place it out of the power of the Mormons to say, if there should be a failure in arresting the offenders, that they were purposely allowed to escape.

The alleged criminals have been confined in the Penitentiary until the witnesses in the case can be procured, when they will be examined before Judge SINCLAIR in this city.

The third annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Association was opened in this city, on Monday last, in the Social Hall. This Hall is not very large, but it afforded ample room for the display of the articles on exhibition. We are informed that in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Territory during the past year this Fair does not compare at all with the two last. It, however, reflects much credit upon those whose handiwork was there exhibited, and upon those who arranged the articles for exhibition. Two excellent bands of music—a brass band under an awning in front of the building, and a string band in the hall—discoursed alternately fine music and added much to the attractions of the Fair.

After a cursory examination we note the following as the most remarkable features of the Fair:

A case of Colt's pistols and rifles, manufactured at the public works of the Church, in this city, for the use of the Mormon army.

A case of knives, augers, gimblets, chisels, files and planes.

A selection of *cut* nails.

Fine specimens of rope and twine, of combs, of wooden ware, of baskets, and a working model of a steam engine, all of which were manufactured here. Besides there, were also some good specimens of boots and shoes, Valley tanned leather, flax, carpeting, &c.

In the ladies' department we saw samples of home-made cloths, flannels, linens, embroideries and laces, which cannot be excelled anywhere. There were also some fine straw hats and bonnets, and comfortable quilts, which reflected credit upon the fair manufacturers.

In the fine arts, some indifferent specimens of paintings in oil and water colors, a beautiful specimen of penmanship, a fine collection of photographic views about the city, and a good specimen of engraving.

In the agricultural department, the specimens of vegetables of every kind could only be excelled by California; they were certainly finer than we have ever seen in the Eastern States On the fruit tables were some beautiful peaches, apples, nectarines, plums, currants and grapes. Also, by way of curiosities, specimens of tobacco, tea and walnuts.

We also noticed on exhibition the sword worn by OB SMITH "in Zion's camp," and a cane used by him. There were also numerous curiosities brought home by the missionaries from the different sections of the earth.

The exhibition of horses, cattle, &c., did not do justice to the stock growers of the country. There were some fine animals on exhibition, but we think we have seen better even here.

One noticeable feature was that there was no charge made for admittance to the Fair.

The "Gentiles" in the city were especially invited to visit it on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time the doors were closed against all others, so as to give us an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the Fair without the annoyance of jostling through a crowd. As soon as all the "Gentiles" had assembled, they were invited to partake of a most beautiful selection of choice fruit, embracing all varieties grown here, which were placed there for their benefit. After justice had been done to this pleasant collation by those present, the table was removed, the doors were thrown open to the public, and the room was soon crowded with citizens, who, having been so long without an opportunity of putting on their "best Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes," and without amusements of any sort, eagerly embraced this occasion of passing away pleasantly a few hours of the day.

This instance of marked attention to "Gentiles" by the Mormons deserves particular attention. We must attribute this generous conduct on their part to a desire to accomplish by this method some object which they have in view, or else record it as an example of the marked inconsistency of their character The very class of persons whom they have denounced, and whom they still abuse and denounce, they at the first opportunity take by the hand with seemingly the most friendly sentiments, and treat with generous hospitality.

It is with pain that we reflect, when we are by courtesy compelled to become the recipients of their kindness, that the same impulse which now induces them to take this step would, under other circumstances, induce them to endeavor to take our life or blast our reputation; that, acting under the belief that it is the will of God, (as revealed through their Prophet,) they would as promptly commit a crime as perform an act of kindness; that it is only when interest requires it that they allow the kindlier feelings of their nature, the innate principles of charity and neighborly feeling, to have sway over them.

The regular Semi-annual Conference of the Church has been in secret session since the 6th inst., in the Tabernacle in this city. It is comprised of all the bishops and other heads of the Church. We know not positively anything in regard to their proceedings, but we have it upon good authority that they have decided to move out of the United States in the Spring. Where they will move to is the question. A fact which strengthens us in this opinion is that there has been little or no Fall wheat sown in the Territory, whilst this is usually the principal crop.

We have had the pleasure of meeting, during the past week, Major VASQUEZ, the oldest Mountaineer in this country, and the first discoverer of the Great Salt Lake. He first entered this valley 36 years ago. In the Fall of 1822 he, with a company of trappers, arrived in Caché Valley, where they determined to spend the Winter and trap in the numerous streams with which it abounds. The Winter, however, became so severe—the snow falling to the depth of eight feet—that they found it necessary to hunt out a better valley in order to save their animals. Accordingly, Major VASQUEZ, with one or two of his party, started out, and crossing the divide, entered this valley and discovered the Great Salt Lake. This they at first took to be an arm of the Pacific Ocean. They found the valley free from snow, and well filled with herds of buffalo.

Returning to their party they guided them over into this valley, when they divided, one party under WEBER wintering on the river which now bears his name; the other party wintering on Bear River, near its mouth. The following Spring VASQUEZ built a boat and circumnavigated this sheet of brine for the purpose of finding out definitely whether it was an arm of the sea or not, and thus discovering that it was in reality merely a large inland lake, without an outlet. Since that time the lake has been gradually receding.

Mr. JOHN OWENS, of Fort Owens, in the Bitter Root Valley, Washington Territory, and Indian Agent for the Flathead tribe of Indians in that valley, is also on a visit to this city, purchasing goods for his agency.

Among the incidents of the week we may mention a wrestling match, for $500 a side, which took place on Thursday last between a tall, stout, 6-foot Mormon, and a little sprightly American, in which the American came off victorious and won the purse.

We were visited last Tuesday by a very heavy rainstorm, the water pouring down in torrents during the whole day. The day following, the streets were covered with pure white snow half way down their sides.

A. B. C.

## LIBRARY FOR WOMEN.

**Help for Women—Working in the Wrong Way.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It has been said, and it is true, that there are from 70,000 to 80,000 women employed in various branches of manufacture in and about the City of New-York. The wages of these women vary according to the intelligence, tact and skill displayed in their different fields of labor, and all employers can prove by their books that when they are fortunate enough to find a girl who has a knowledge of and capabilities for business, that girl will not suffer during the Winter for want of employment, because during the dull season of one house another is but too happy to engage her. In some cases these are looked upon as such prizes that an employer will be glad to accept them at their own prices, and keep them during the entire dull seasons, lest they should not come across another such, knowing full well that it is almost an impossibility to find an intelligent, energetic, business-like young woman *looking for employment*. Some employers will pay such when they find them wages ranging from $5 to $12 per week. But how many such are there to be found? Among the many thousand female operatives of this City, 5,000, perhaps, would be the utmost, and these will be found to be girls who have had the advantages of a good education, who are lady-like in their appearance and of refined manners. These young women are to be found generally at the head of work-rooms in the different manufactories or in first-class sales-rooms; and when such girls get married, employers feel it a serious misfortune—their places for the most part have to be supplied with men.

There are three distinct classes of work-women; those mentioned above are the first-class. (I range the classes according to their fitness for business and the wages they get.) The second-class are those who work for mediocre wages, and who form by far the largest numbers of the eighty thousand. These girls—the best workers of them—earn from three to four dollars a week, and are engaged at the following different trades: China painting, print coloring, gold cutting, silver burnishing, gold thread-working, brush making, fancy card cutting, book-folding, book-sewing, book-gilding, fancy paper-box making, wig-making, button-making, fringe and tassel-making, upholstering, putting up perfumery, bottling and wrapping patent medicines, tobacco-stripping, pill-making and boxing, umbrella and parasol making, men and boys' cap-making, ladies' dress-cap making, corset-making, artificial flower-making, dress-making, coat-making, vest-making, boys' suit-making, gentlemen's hat-trimming, fur-sewing, millinery, cloaks and mantilla making, shoe-binding, embroidering in cloth, fancy-lace working, straw-sewing, type-making, type-setting, power-loom feeding, skirt-making, shirt-making, and several others which I cannot think of at present. Thousands of these girls have homes, have ten months' work during the year, some the year round, and live above want after working six or seven years in one manufacturing house; and the book-folders and some others, who work by the piece, do not average, in the Winter season, more than eight hours work a day.

Out of the various employments given above I will mention three, which form the principal means of support to the third class, those who do not have work more than six or eight months during the year, and have starving wages when they do get it—who live in the meanest kind of boarding-houses, and who are capable only of doing the poorest kind of work; who leave school at a very early age, and grow up barely knowing how to read, and not knowing how to sew. These three trades—which are noted for mean wages—are cap-making, tailoring and shirt-making. Some caps are made for a shilling a dozen. Some pantaloons are made for fifteen or eighteen cents a piece, and some good shirts are made for five cents each. (I should think these shirts would feel like the shirt of Nessus to any man's back who would wear one, knowing the price at which they were put together.) It does not need much calculation to prove what kind of a living is to be made at such prices. Now, these second and third classes are not half paid for their labor, because three or four dollars per week to those of the second class, and twelve shillings and two dollars to those of the third, is a villainous price for an employer to pay who is making ten or twelve hundred per cent. on every week's work which is done for him. Any one may perceive that it is the third class here who suffer, and if they were taken out of the cheap-shirt factories, or from the small dealers in cap-making and tailoring, we would hear no more of the afflictions of "poor sewing girls." Is it a proper way to dry their tears to teach them to look forward every Winter, year after year, to receive a morsel of bread from the hand of charity? Or is it better to educate and instruct women who have the will and the energy, but want the opportunity to fit themselves for higher positions—positions which are open to them, but which are now monopolized by men, because women cannot be found in sufficient numbers who have the taste, education and knowledge of figures necessary to enable them to discharge the duties of such positions? I ask this question of the Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*.

When a scheme for improving the condition of the New-York work-women is mentioned, some persons are constantly asking, "Why don't all these girl go into the country into service places?" forgetting that in the various manufacturing houses in New-York City and its vicinity there is work enough during the busy season to employ one hundred thousand women, if they could be had, and very often the employers are obliged to take girls who do not know how to sew even the coarsest garment, and keep them on two or three months until their hurry is over. What would these manufacturers do if their "Artistes" forsook them and went into kitchens? The only thing they could do would be to take the Irish and the Dutch girls who would be turned out of these kitchens into their places. The change it seems to me would not better the condition of either class, and I am sure it would result in a great change for the worse to the ladies and gentlemen who adorn themselves with the beautiful fabrics, turned into such graceful shapes by the talents of the workwomen. The manufacturing business of New-York increases every year, and where there were fifty girls employed ten years ago, there are now five hundred. It will continue to increase, and *what the workwomen want is not charity, but a practical education.* They should be taught a thorough use of the needle in school in their childhood, and if obliged to leave school at an early age, before they are able to write or have a knowledge of figures, there should still be open to them opportunities for self education in such branches as may aid them in earning a respectable livelihood. There ought to be some encouragement, some attraction, some incentive to a life of honest industry. Where is the attraction for young girls? There is none. The workshop is looked upon as degrading, and women go to work feeble and dull, oftimes hoping each day somebody will come along and marry them and take them out of their disgraceful positions. What these young girls want is not a loaf of bread in the Winter chiefly. They want to be taught how to work well; they want intelligence, self-reliance, self-respect, dignity of character. They need to be told, that in labor there is honor, true nobility and a just cause for pride. They need some of the sympathy and encouragement to cultivate these noble traits which is strewn about on every side for those who are less eager to accept the blessings offered them than those would be, who have few amusements and no mental food within reach but the pages of "The Blue Buccaneer of the Sea," or the weekly edition which announces "the great and thrilling story of The Seducer's Doom, or The Necromancer's Bride." This is the mental pabulum to which all women are confined who have not the means of buying books, and who do not care to mix with a crowd of strange men in library rooms, where they have to pay a much larger fee than the nobler sex, and where they can only be served with books *after* the members are served.

One who has great reason to know the needs of work-women, and the necessity of their possessing intelligence and business qualifications, and who had the desire of supplying the place of the pernicious and debasing literature which they are now confined to with interesting and instructive reading matter—succeeded in gaining the sympathy and efficient aid, not of dreaming reformers and theoretical philanthropists, but of men of thorough practical common sense, of imperial intellect and high position. These noble gentlemen—judging that in dealing out brains God had made no distinctions among the rich and the poor—willingly and heartily lent their aid and influence to establish an institution where those of the eighty thousand of New-York, who had the wish, might find the means of mental culture, together with evening classes for the instruction of book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, languages, &c. This plan opened a prospect for a poor young woman who had a desire for knowledge, almost too good to be true; and the class for whose particular benefit it was intended have been 'so neglected and despised, that those persons who never leave their own firesides to inquire into the fate of any human being except the Hottentots, thought that every one else would act like themselves, and so felt sure that the movement to establish a Woman's Library would amount to nothing. Therefore they passed the notices of the coming meeting in silence, and the religious newspapers to which these poor women should look for sympathy and counsel refused to insert a line for their benefit. They were surprised to hear, after the meeting, that ladies and gentlemen of the highest social position filled the edifice where the first public meeting took place, and that they not only were willing to give their countenance but their gold to enhance the happiness and extend the usefulness of a class who deserve the utmost encouragement. The gentlemen who occupied the pulpit on that evening, men of experience and some wit, will be surprised to hear from the Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* that they are all wrong, and in his opinion have been spending their sympathy on a matter of very little account; while some other great point, of which, however, he does not speak, has been forgotten. He seems to be very angry with the gentlemen who delivered addresses, and says: "If the eloquent, wealthy and honorable men who labor to furnish a free library, would spend their oratory, their influence and their means in securing uniform and remunerative employment for these classes—(why don't he point out his way to do it)—their labors would be more practical and less ornamental." Now, I advise this would-be sarcastic gentleman to cast his eyes over the plan comprised in the second resolution adopted on the evening of the meeting in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church.

There is always danger in abusing any plan proposed for human good unless the person so doing fairly understands that which he abuses, and has a fair reason to suppose he is aiding the cause of the right in such abuse. Now I defy any one to read the article produced by the pen of the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, and find there one good, sound, sensible point of objection against the plan proposed for the Women's Library. This article is a piece of rambling rigmarole. He does not confine himself to the questions he proposes to treat in the glaring caption to his article, but talks about "politics, Slavery, hard times, aspirants for office, campaigns for 1860, letting slip 'the dogs of war,'" and other matters which can have very little to do with a woman's library. The fact is, this gentleman did not take the trouble to read the reports of the meeting held at Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, or he would have learned that the chief purpose in founding the Women's Library is to open new avenues of employment to woman, by educating her for them, to instruct her in such branches as will enable her to obtain the means of "virtuous self-support," at the same time placing within her reach reading matter tending to expand the mind and benefit the heart.

I am sorry the editor did not read the "resolutions" which were printed; a perusal of them would have saved him the trouble of writing such an unworthy article. I commend them to his further notice.

Yours, respectfully, E. M. P.

## The Douglas and Seward Contest—Reply of Vindex to C. E. H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In replying to C. E H. allow me first to ask you to relieve me from the soft impeachment—contained in your leading editorial of the 9th inst.—of being the "warm partisan of Mr. SEWARD" or of any other man. Knowing that patriotic motives will govern his vote, Vindex awaits the developments of the future, to determine in whose favor it shall be cast.

The opponents of Mr. DOUGLAS in Illinois deny that he has obtained the triumph that is claimed for him. The action of the Legislature elect can only determine that question with certainty. It might seem the safe course for his friends to sing their song of triumph after they were fairly beyond the borders of *Egypt*. Still, if they desire to indulge in a sort of premature-Atlantic-cable-celebration of his victory, no one will object. That Mr. DOUGLAS has waged an extraordinary contest, no one will deny. Nor will any one question his indomitable energy, his great courage and ability; and if he has indeed succeeded, he has succeeded, not only, as C. E. H. asserts, despite "the Government" and "the Opposition," but also in despite of the majority of the voters of his State. Still, even as the case stands every one will admit that Mr. DOUGLAS "has achieved a great personal triumph," but how "the people have achieved a *national* triumph of surpassing magnitude" is an assertion which the most timid opponent of Mr. DOUGLAS may very safely challenge C. E. H. to prove. Results obtained in single States are not national results. The popular vote of Illinois is against Mr. DOUGLAS. So is the popular vote of Indiana. So is the popular vote of New-York. In reference to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania it will be difficult to show whether "Squatter Sovereignty" or a desire to vindicate Representative independence of Executive dictation, and to rebuke the Pro-Slavery tendencies of the Administration, were most efficient in controlling the result. In Pennsylvania some believe that *Scotch water pipes* were quite as efficient as either. On leaving this branch of the subject the peculiar illustration of the "dramatic unities" furnished by C. E. H. ought not to be overlooked. To do him perfect justice the whole paragraph is here quoted, as follows:

"With one arm, he (Mr. DOUGLAS) set at defiance the forces of the Government; with the other, he scattered the cohorts of the Opposition, robbed them of an anticipated victory, and stole the fire of the Rochester Prometheus from heaven. He has played his game against a combination of opponents, and like Mr. PAUL MORPHY, he has checkmated them all; and if the issue is to be made up in 1860 between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD, we think it would be wisdom on the part of the *Staunton* of Republicanism to plead other engagements and decline the contest."

From the extraordinary involutions of this three story metaphor, your readers must extricate themselves as best they can. The admirers of Mr. MORPHY will not, perhaps, object—by reason of the implied compliment to his wisdom—to the company in which he is placed, while those of Mr. SEWARD—who has long been charged with favoring *higher laws*—will be surprised at the intimation that he must have "gone up" to look after them. Mr. SEWARD may yet justify his title to the *alias* which C. E. H. has given him, by proving himself as wise and sagacious as his assigned prototype. But C. E. H. will pardon me for suggesting that if Mr. DOUGLAS has stolen the fire of Mr. SEWARD'S Rochester speech, and is kindled and animated thereby, he must be, according to C. E. H.'s own showing, (in his first communication,) a very dangerous man, and his success, as a Presidential candidate, "would be a national calamity."

There seems to be but little Morphy-clearness of intellect in this remarkable metaphor. *Morpheus* appears to have had more to do with it than *Morphy*.

The fear of trespassing upon your space prevents me from noticing the last half of the reply of C. E. H. until another day. VINDEX.

## THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

**Speech of the Rev. Dr. Patten, of New-York—England and the United States.**

The Evangelical Alliance commenced its session at Liverpool, on the evening of the 26th ult. The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES presided, and made the opening address, after which several other speeches were made, and finally the Rev. Dr. PATTEN, of this City, responded to the call of the Chairman. He said he was happy to receive from the lips of the Chairman such a very cordial invitation. "Well," he said, "that is very like Dr. RAFFLES all the world over"—[laughter]—and was Brother Jonathan to be behindhand in saying "I'm very much obliged to you?" [Renewed laughter and applause.] If he could get the Chairman by the hand, he should prove that Brother Jonathan had a long arm. [Laughter.] The CHAIRMAN—"Well, you can do so." [The Rev. Dr. PATTEN then crossed the platform and shook hands very cordially with Dr. RAFFLES, amidst the loud applause of the audience.] The Rev. Dr. PATTEN then proceeded to say that Brother Jonathan had a loving heart for his dear old father—[Hear, hear]—and if the despots of the Continent should combine against the good old gentleman called John Bull—[laughter]—his son, Brother Jonathan, would be up to help him. [Loud applause.] So, whenever they saw it darkening in the sunrise, let them remember it was bright at the sunset, and the ball of empire westward rolled. [Cheers.] Well, the Chairman said he was glad to see them; well, he (the speaker) was glad to see him—so it squared that account. [Laughter.] And he would say that all his brethren would be glad to see the Chairman—[applause]—and oh, it would wake up their hearts to acts of courage if he came across that salt pond and they saw his rubicund face. [Laughter and applause.] He was sure they would do him no harm, and when the Chairman came back again he would return with a more loving heart for America. [Hear, hear.] Well, he thought it right to welcome America, for when he went to the Liverpool docks and saw the tall masts and the stars and stripes he thought the Chairman was only welcoming them to their home. [Applause.] He thought Liverpool belonged to them, and he did not know but that some day America would annex her. [Renewed laughter.] He was sure they should make first-rate citizens to them, and they would be very glad to have them, for it would be very pleasant to know that they had a permanent home on this side of the water. [Applause.] Well, all this pleasantry did very well to begin with; it shook one up, and the heart wanted shaking up as well as the muscles. There were, however, interests at stake between the two nations which they ought to make themselves familiar with. Let any individual go in the track of history and see what God had been doing in England and America—how God had given the entire commerce of the world to the two nations, having the same tongue and the same religion, and with living hearts trying to place the whole world at the feet of Jesus. [Applause.] These two nations, relatively speaking, were the only two nations that had any progress in them on the face of the globe. [Hear, hear.] And was all this for naught? It was not to come on platforms and laud and glorify one another, but to look at the fact for the purpose of putting on the armor and going to the fight, determined never to give up until this world belonged to Jesus Christ. [Applause.] God was doing a great work at the present time. God had been doing a mighty work in America; such a work that they never witnessed there before, or their fathers before them, and it was just what they ought to expect. Had it never occurred to them—interesting as it was to one versed in Scripture knowledge—that the New Testament presented two classes of the divinity of Jesus Christ, one documentary, the absolute declaration of fact; and the other, and the more popular one, that struck most sensibly the works he had performed. The raising of the dead, the opening of the eyes of the blind, the mighty works which Jesus Christ wrought, struck home through the mind, and imagination, and feelings to the heart, and it left the reflection vivid that he was God. There was the same discrimination with regard to the Spirit of God. There was not that abundant evidence of the spirit in the pages of the Bible as of the divinity of Christ; but there was enough to satisfy any honest mind—abundant evidence, of documentary evidence—there were the works of the Holy Spirit, that demonstrated him to be divine. Who could go into these meetings in the Western world and see the mighty power of prayer—that merging of all denominational differences in the one grand respiration for the glory of the Redeemer in the salvation of souls—who could witness the bowing of mighty wills and rebellious hearts into living discipleship, and not feel that God was there—that the blessed Spirit who wrought it was God? Why, man dead in sin made alive in Jesus Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit was a demonstration of the divinity of that Spirit as vivid as the calling of Lazarus from the dead was demonstrative of the divinity of Jesus Christ; and this he had left to us that it might be made manifest to all parts of Christendom. What if there should come the power of the Spirit in Liverpool, that should take men from the Exchange to that hall for prayer, and that it should be so crowded that it should take them to St. George's Hall and fill it to its utmost capacity, and then take them to the largest theatre, and fill it every day of the week, the Sabbath excepted, crowding the aisles, the stairs, and the very steps; then go to other buildings and fill them, taking the busiest times of the twenty-four hours, leaving the Exchange and their places of business, and all for one object—to pray God for the outpouring of His Spirit, that the blessed Spirit might take of the things of Christ and show them unto us, and glorify Jesus Christ in the salvation of men—he asked, would not every infidel in Liverpool, be constrained to say, "This is the power of God?" and would they not have conviction of the divinity of the Holy Spirit beyond anything they ever had before? The reverend gentleman then alluded to the revival of religion that was at present going on in the United States, multitudes of every class being converted to God. He concluded by stating that there was still a great work for them to do, and he wanted England and America to feel that all the world lies in darkness, and that God had given them the privilege of preaching the everlasting Gospel to those who are ready to perish. On behalf of America, he said, "We will give the men, and let England give the money;" or he would say, "Man for man, and dollar for dollar." [Laughter.] But when they had done all, and God, in the condescension of his love, had given them a crown to wear forever, they would take that very crown and cast it at the feet of Him who wearest many crowns, and would say, "Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him who liveth and reigneth forever." [Applause.]

Sir CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY next addressed the meeting, and expressed his readiness to accept the offer of the Rev. Dr. PATTEN of "man for man, dollar for dollar," intimating that a vessel was about to depart for Vancouver's Island with about seven or eight clergymen for the purpose of spreading the Gospel in the new colony of British Columbia, and he called upon his reverend friend to send a message to his brethren across the Atlantic to send there similar aids. [Applause.] He stated that he had been authorized by the Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of New-York, to inform the meeting that on Thursday evening a meeting would be held in New-York, (making allowance for the difference of time between the two places,) to which all the leading Christians would be summoned, in order that they might be able to feel that at the same time we were assembled in Liverpool they were assembled on the other side of the Atlantic. It had been intended, though he did not know whether the present state of the electric telegraph would enable them to accomplish it, that communications should pass from us to them, and from them to us; and he was bound to say that to the honor and credit of the chief originator of the electric telegraph, Mr. BRETT, he had undertaken that such messages should be sent across the Atlantic gratuitously. He did not know whether it would be possible to communicate their sympathies on the occasion, but he thought it desirable they should know that it was intended such a meeting should take place. [Applause.]

## An Apology for Young New-York.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There are sins enough to be laid at the door of Young New-York, without charging that embodiment of the future with any that do not properly belong to it. Young New-York has his vices, and is, beyond a peradventure, a very fast and forward youngster; but he is human, notwithstanding, and, moreover, he is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and he is not likely to be improved by being maligned.

Ever since the horrible affair in Thirtieth-street was made known, the wretched perpetrator of the tragedy has been held up as a specimen of Young New-York, and our usually cautious and candid cotemporary, the *Albion*, instances the unnatural conduct of the demon who attempted to destroy his own family, as an instance of the manners and morals of Young New-York. Nothing could be so unjust. Young GOULDY was evidently a boy of low moral organization, and his horrible crime was no doubt the result of a sudden fit of insanity. There have been such instances. A few years ago, a young painter in London, of most promising talent, and of an amiable disposition, was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, in which he caught up a knife and plunged it into his father's heart, killing him instantly. He fled from the house, and made his way to France, before he was arrested. The circumstance of the sister of CHARLES LAMB, the gentle MARY, killing her mother in a similar manner is well known. As to young GOULDY, there has never been any evidence of his being entitled to the distinction of being considered a type of "Young New-York," and it is a most damaging imputation, not only upon the rising generation, but to "Old New-York," to give him such a prominence. His case was an exceptional one—so exceptional that the like of it may never occur again; and it is as unjust to hold it up as indicating the morality of the rising generation as it would be to lay his crime at the door of the religious community in which he had been reared. JUS.

## The Argyll Rooms in London—The Nuisance of Street-Walking.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

Public decency is in a difficulty, and it seems than the remedy is worse than the disease. We appear to be in that condition which the Roman historian has described as the vice of a falling State—we can neither endure our vices nor their cures. Last year, in a transport of moral and popular indignation, we closed the Argyll Rooms because they were the focus and complex of all metropolitan vice. This year we open them because, on the whole, it is better that the vicious population should be brought together than that it should be let loose on society. There is antecedently much to be said for either view of the moral question. A whole cloud of evidence was brought, on the recent occasion of the proprietor of the Rooms applying for a license, to show that the streets have been in a worse state since the lorettes of London were deprived of their customary home, than when they had a local habitation. And, had the evidence stopped here, it might have proved something. But, unfortunately, the proprietor went beyond this. The justification of such an institution is, that it is a moral cesspool. But it cannot be at the same time a cesspool and a healing fountain. Evidence was tendered that the Argyll Rooms were frequented by respectable tradesmen and their wives. Five or six hundred noblemen and gentlemen are said to have offered, or to have been ready to offer, their testimony to the admirable way in which the Rooms were conducted. The music is of the most scientific character, order and decorum find their chosen home in Windmill-street, and the evidence at least suggests that Casinos divide with the pulpit the duty of preserving the general health of London. This is proving a little too much. Had the argument confined itself to the one simple ground that immorality must be, and that on the whole it is better that immorality and its haunts should be under decent and responsible management and control, we own to a growing conviction that it was right to grant the license—not because the Argyll Rooms are a moral institution, but because, so long as they are open under the care and responsibility of a respectable, or at least substantial person, public morality suffers less than when harlotry unattached turns a whole quarter of London to an unlicensed Argyll Rooms and something worse.

The Argyll Rooms, and casinos generally, are known to be the haunts of the *femmes libres* of society. This is, if fairly stated, their justification. The objection urged to licensing them is that we do evil that good may ensue—that we openly recognize, and so far authenticate and stamp with the authority of the State and Government, a flagrant violation of the moral law. It is said that we establish, and so far encourage, immorality as soon as we recognize it. Many fallacies are involved in this objection. To recognize a social evil is not to justify it. We know that many physical diseases are quite incurable; but shall it be said that we authenticate them and welcome them because, utterly powerless to cure them, we do the next best thing, by diminishing their virus? Has the State moral duties or not? If it has, if it is bound to provide for public decency, it must, in the grave matter of sexual immorality, do one of two things—either attempt utterly to prohibit sins against the seventh commandment, and to enforce the prohibition, or *so far tolerate them as at least to admit their existence by dealing with them.* To talk of prohibiting prostitution and the like is absurd. What there is left for the State is to deal with this and other social evils so as to render them less generally noxious. By dishonestly affecting to deny their existence, we commit an offence not only against truth but against policy. The State is not as God, whose eyes are too pure to behold iniquity. The State is itself not a Divine institution, nor a partaker of the Divine nature. The creature and impersonation of facts and of society must deal with facts and society as they are. It may be quite right for an individual—and it is a safe rule for a single conscience—to take all consequences, and, instead of doing the least of two evils, to do no evil, whatever good may come of it. But the State is not an individual—it must provide the greatest good for the greatest number, and often this may only be by taking the least of two evils. Public morality is more confined in its range than individual duty. It acts upon motives necessarily less heroic—it cannot be so severe and austere in its consistency. If it cannot prohibit prostitution, its first duty is *to make the best of it.* We have made the worst of it by the impolicy of affecting not to see it.

If, therefore, we are to accept the licensing of the Argyll Rooms as a public recognition of vice to the extent of placing it under control, and as a step, not to the system of licensing immoral houses as on the Continent, but to the public and authoritative control of immorality, we should be disposed to accept with some satisfaction the decision of the Middlesex magistrates. What can't be cured must be alleviated. And if, as we have said, we must legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number, it is better that some hundred females of loose life should be entertained for a few hours in a single room, than that they should be encouraged to prowl about the streets. Whatever thins the Haymarket and Regent-street is so far a social gain. We ought to regard the interests not of the profligate, but of the respectable. At all events, when vice is concentrated in Windmill-street, men must go in cold blood to to seek it out, while, flaunting on the *pavé* it tempts the young and unwary. Few except extreme profligates would go to the recognized haunts of vice; but many fall under the public temptation of the streets who would avoid it in its own dancing and drinking saloons.

At any rate, the lesson taught by the change of opinion on the part of the Middlesex Magistrates since last year, is, that it will not do to attempt a system of prosecuting these vicious places by instalments. There is already power in the common law to hunt down immorality by units and in detail. All immoral houses can be suppressed by the parochial authorities—all street-walkers may be arrested by the Police. But to carry out the law is simply impossible. What is cut down in one street grows up in the next—the weeds are only transported from Norton-street to Brompton. It is of no use to prohibit—all that we can do is to regulate. We had rather not see a parochial crusade against immorality, for the evil will only be transferred to the other side of the boundary. Let authority deal with any offence against public decency; let the Magistrate, or the Police, receive additional powers to repress public offences; but the failure of the attempt to put down the Argyll Rooms shows that we are beginning to understand that to control is better than an abortive attempt to prohibit.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Same as Weddosday, adding No. 1613. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday, adding No. 1398.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 241, 329, 143, 184, 222, 442, 466, 318, 295, 469, 34, 491 to 493, 4, 256, 258 to 272, 467, 380, 377, 286.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1908¼, 1582, 1835, 1836, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1964 to 1967, 418, 335, 1080, 1910. *Part II.*—Nos. 1687, 1690, 1696, 1746, 1689, 896, 1752, 1919, 1871, 1927, 1229, 1892, 1956, 803, 1803, 804, to 807

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 10.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

*The United States* vs. *Louis Stein.*—In this case the defendant stands charged with having purloined a letter from the Post-Office, containing certain coupons. After the preliminary examination the defendant was admitted to bail. His case was called on this morning, when, as he did not appear, his bonds were forfeited, and a warrant issued for his rearrest. The Jury were then discharged to the 23d inst.

### SUPREME COURT—Nov. 10.

Before Judge Clerke.

*McSpedon & Baker* vs. *The Board of Supervisors, &c.*—This was a motion for the removal of the *mandamus* granted recently, and directing the Supervisors to pay the plaintiffs for work performed under the direction of the Commissioners of Records. The argument was postponed to Friday.

THE CASE OF THE UNION BANK.

The case of the Union Bank *vs.*

# NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browne's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1858.

| YARDS. | BEEVES. In market to-day. | BEEVES. Reports for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st. | 3677 | 4136 | 33 | 507 | 1186 | ..... |
| Browning's Sixth-street | ..... | 80 | 31 | 30 | 3789 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st | ..... | 118 | 42 | 63 | 4390 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 41 | 39 | 74 | 1540 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 997 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 3677 | 5166 | 185 | 674 | 10914 | 20126 |
| Last week | 3548 | 5056 | 325 | 796 | 10506 | 12762 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857 ... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 3,978.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 1158 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 1261 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hudson River Boats | 1266 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Harlem Railroad | 311 | 33 | 507 | 1186 | .... |
| New-Haven Railroad | 43 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| On Foot | 94 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1675 | Canada | 30 |
| New-York | 930 | New-Jersey | — |
| Illinois | 744 | Missouri | — |
| Kentucky | 421 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Indiana | 191 | Texas | — |
| Virginia | — | Connecticut | — |
| Iowa | 49 | Michigan | 69 |

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Nov. 10, amount to 7,551 head, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Propellers | 1,362 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 5,496 |
| Erie Railroad | 693 |
| From Hudson River Yards | — |
| Total | 7,551 |

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 10, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 9,186 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | 117 |
| By Albany propellers | 1,472 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 1,532 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 944 |
| Total | 13,253 |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | none. | 9½c.@9¾c. |
| First quality | 8½c.@9c. | 8¾c.@9c. |
| Medium quality | 7¾c.@8c. | 8c. @8½c. |
| Poor quality | 6¾c.@7c. | 7c. @7¼c. |
| Poorest quality | 5c. @6c. | 6c. @6¼c. |
| General selling prices | 6¾c.@8c. | 7¼c.@8½c. |
| Average of all sales | 7c. @7¾c. | 7¼c.@7¾c. |

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another hard day for owners of Cattle. The total City receipts for the week past number 5,156, with 200 or more State Cattle left over from last week. Two other items render this surplus greater than it would appear from the bare figures. Butchers bought freely at the full and declining market last Wednesday; and the general good quality and weights of the animals this week render the total amount of beef largely in excess of last week. The supply at the Forty-fourth-street yards alone exceeded 4,000, including the S ate Cattle. Prices were weak at the preliminary sales yesterday, and weaker still to-day. Sellers worked hard to get even 9c. for the best Cattle—there were no "premium" animals offered—while good fair killing bullocks were plenty at 8c., and the scalawags went at any price offered. There were comparatively few of this last class, though some droves were made up of such animals as it would be hazardous to attempt to Winter.... Country buyers were present in greater numbers than usual, which helped out the markets somewhat, though there were a few hundreds unsold at near sundown. About 600 head were sent East from Albany, mostly on commission. Cattle came in from Buffalo, *via* Central Railroad, on the new tariff, by which about 18,000 lbs are counted as one car-load, and 37½c. ₱ 100 lbs. charged on the excess. The charges by the Erie Railroad are the same—any excess charged at Dunkirk or Buffalo is refunded at this end of the route, so that the through charges by either route are the same. The arrivals by the Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad and Boats are very nearly equal. The boats brought down considerable numbers from Albany at 12½c. ₱ head. Ohio contributed 1 675 of the 3,677 fresh arrivals at ALLERTON'S; New-York, 930. The large influx to-day is partly due to the slight advance two weeks ago, which started large numbers from points in Ohio too late for last week's market. The probability is that to-day's low rates will check free arrivals next week, but the demand will not be large, as butchers bought very freely to-day; and especially because the Thanksgiving holidays following will make large drafts upon poultry, and of course diminish the demand for beef. We present in the following table, the description owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

| No. | State. | Owners. | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | Ky. | Ill. W. H. Belden | Owner. |
| 104 | Ill. | C. S. Dole | Hoag & Saerman. |
| 97 | Ohio | Emerson, Miller, Black & Co. | T. C. Eastman. |
| 183 | Ohio | Beach & Mitchell | C. W. Conger. |
| 65 | Ind. | Moore & Co. | Geo. Sage. |
| 22 | N. Y. | C. Chase | Geo. Sage. |
| 40 | Ohio | J. Dunlap | Geo. Sage. |
| 26 | N. Y. | W. W Hoag | Owner. |
| 48 | Ohio | A. Warner | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 34 | Mich. | P. F. Carey | Owner. |
| 20 | Ohio | Wm Tinden | T. Wheeler. |
| 50 | Ill. | J. T. Alexander | B. Bertram. |
| 37 | N. Y. | B. Bartram | Owner |
| 65 | Ind. | S. McKee | H. Myers. |
| 53 | Ky. | Wood & Innis | J. A. Merritt. |
| 260 | Ills. | L. C. Sumner | Geo. Ayrault. |
| 10 | Ill. | A N Y Several owners | W. Ayrault. |
| 29 | Ohio | Turner & Smith | Vail & Co. |
| 30 | Ky. | T. Foley | Vail & Co. |
| 12 | Ky. | H. Rowe | Vail & Co. |
| 73 | Ill. | J. W. Taylor | I. Budlong. |
| 57 | Mich. | Knapp & Budlong | I. Budlong. |
| 23 | Ill. | G. N Currier | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 35 | Ohio | J. Biggerstaff | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 22 | Ill. | J. Baldwin | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 25 | Ohio | D. C. Davidson | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 42 | Ill. | J. T. Alexander | Murray & Glover. |
| 335 | Ind. | Pancea & Smith | Beach & Bray. |
| 38 | Ind. | D. Clark | Beach & Bray. |
| 91 | Ill. | Harris & Smith | W. H. Harris. |
| 26 | Mich. | — Darling | Wells & Hexie. |
| 43 | Ohio | J. Cassidy | D. Barnes. |
| 64 | Ky. | J. H. Williams | Owner. |
| 79 | Ind. | 6 Several owners | Haring & Gurney. |
| 49 | Ill. | Carter | Haring & Gurney. |
| 70 | Ky. | Tucker & Hughes | White & Son. |
| 32 | Ind. | A. McCune | White & Son. |
| 29 | Ohio | E. W. Gwynne | C. G. Teed. |
| 84 | Ohio | J. Miller | Owner. |
| 33 | Ohio | S. Fidner | Owner. |
| 67 | N. Y. | D. P. Allen | Owner. |
| 75 | Ohio | J. Shipp | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 66 | Ohio | S. Smith | Owner. |
| 72 | Ill. | S. Ulery | Owner. |
| 134 | Ill. &c. | Doty & Co. | Owner. |
| 36 | Conn. | H. Miller | Owner. |
| 24 | N. Y. | E. Kelley | Owner. |
| 39 | N. Y. | Keating & Gillis | Owners. |
| 48 | Ohio | A. Warner | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 26 | Ohio | W. Dalton | Owner. |
| 43 | N. Y. | A. Emmons | Owner. |
| 50 | Ohio | Shields & Co. | W. Florence. |
| 56 | Ky. | R. W. Ebert | Westheimer & Bro. |

SALES AT BERGEN.

| No. | State. | Owners. | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94 | Ohio | Smith & Co. | Beach & Bray. |
| 52 | Ohio | Hart & Knowles | Haring & Gurney. |
| 28 | Ohio | Taylor & Hart | Haring & Gurney. |
| 45 | Ky. | D. Post | Dudley. |
| 43 | Ohio | H. Todd | Haring & Gurney. |
| 43 | Ohio | Bowen & Braden | J. Miller. |
| 29 | Ohio | N. E. Scott | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 88 | Ill. | G. N. Currier | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 55 | Ohio | Shewsway | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 26 | Ohio | Shipway | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 54 | N. Y. | Parker & Co. | Owners. |
| 18 | Ill. | Farrall | Beach & Bray. |
| 18 | Ohio | G. W. Spray | Haring & Gurney. |
| 20 | N. Y. | Dodge | Owner. |
| 19 | N. Y. | C. Briggs | Dudley. |
| 20 | N. Y. | Lambesse | Dudley. |
| 20 | N. Y. | J. W. Steele | Owner. |
| 18 | N. Y. | H. Swann | G. Sage. |
| 18 | N. Y. | G. W. Norris | Dudley. |
| 15 | N. Y. | J. Fahnesworth | Beach & Bray. |
| 15 | N. Y. | P. Welsh | Owner. |

T. C. EASTMAN, for EMERSON, MILLER & BLACK, 97 Ohio Cattle, with a good top, although a portion of them were rather rough, and not fat enough to suit the best buyers; weight about 7 cwt. net. They brought from $70@$85 ₱ head, or about 8c. ₱ lb.

C. W. CONGER, for BEACH & MITCHELL, 93 pretty good Ohio Cattle, 43 of which rated at 9¼ cwt., averaged 8¾c.@9c., and the 50 smaller, of 7 cwt., brought 8c. @8¼c.

G. SAGE, for Moss & Co., 88 light Indiana Cattle, of thin flesh, at 6c.@8c., rated 6 cwt. Also, for C. CRANE, 22 State Cattle, of good flesh, at 6c.@9c. Also, for J. DUNLAP, 60 fair Ohio Steers, rated 5½ cwt., at 6c.@8c.

W. W. HOAG, on his own account, 26 Dutchess County Cattle, of good quality, at an average of near 9c. ₱ lb. They rated from 7½@8¾ cwt.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for A. WARNER, 48 very fair Ohio Steers of 7¼@7½ cwt., at 8c.@8¼c. to-day; a few of the top brought 9c. yesterday.

P. F. CAREY bought 34 medium Michigan Cattle at Albany, rated 7½ cwt. He was running them out at about 8c. to-day.

B. BARTRAM, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 50 Illinois Cattle, which might appropriately be called pickings—many of which were coarse, rough and poor, embracing old oxen with teeth nearly worn out, and bones quite sticking out. They might weigh 600 lbs., net, take them through, and went slowly at 6c.@7½c. BARTRAM also had 27 nice Dutchess County Cattle, most of which sold yesterday at 9c.

S. MCKEE brought on 65 rather medium Indiana Cattle of 7 cwt., which H. MYERS was selling at 7¾c. @7¾c. The owner said he would be satisfied to come off minus $100 on the lot.

J. A. MERRITT for WOOD & INNIS, a fine lot of Kentucky grade Durhams, which weighed 1,468 lbs, at home. They were bringing about 8¼c. ₱ lb. There were 63 of them.

GEORGE AYRAULT, for E. C. SUMNER, 100 fair Illinois Cattle at 7c.@8c., and a few 8¼c., estimated weight 6½ cwt.

W. AYRAULT, for different owners, 70 New-York and Illinois Cattle, most of them left over from last week, at 7c.@8c.

I. BUDLONG, for J. W. TAYLOR, 73 Illinois Cattle, which may properly be called scallawags, weighing about 6 cwt. net, bones and all. They were averaging 6¾c. Also, for J. BURNS, 15 State Cattle, of good quality, at 8¾c., and 37 Michigan Steers, for KNAPP & BUDLONG, at an average of about 7c. They were of medium quality, weighing about 6½ cwt.

GILLETT & TOFFEY were selling the balance of 85 Illinois Cattle, of coarse quality, at 6c.@7c. 63 of them were sold at Bergen at higher rates. Also, for J. BIGGERSTAFF, 33 good Ohio Cattle, at 8c.@9c.; and 32 Illinois Steers for J. BALDWIN, at an average of $33 ₱ head, or 6c. ₱ lb.

E. W. GWYNNE had the best lot on market, selling by C. G. TEED. They comprised 60 prime Ohio Cattle of his own feeding, and will dress about 8 cwt. net. Upon this weight TEED was averaging them at near 9c. ₱ lb.

WEITZ & SON, for TUCKER & HUGHES, 70 fat, but rather coarse, Kentucky Bullocks, of 8¾@8¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c. Also, 32 light and thin Indiana Steers for A. MCCUNE & Co., at 6c., on 6 cwt. net.

HARING & GURNEY sold, for several owners, 79 Indiana and Ohio Cattle of common grades, at 6c.@8c., mostly at 7c. Also, for Mr. CARTER, of Illinois, 49 rather light steers, at an average of 6c.; weight 5¾@6 cwt. The same parties sold several lots at Bergen, at 7¾c.@9c., or 1c. higher than the prevailing rates of to-day.

J. H. WILLIAMS bought 66 fair Kentucky Cattle at Albany, which he was selling to-day at 8c.@9c. on 8 cwt.

W. H. HARRIS sold on account of HARRIS & SMITH, 91 pretty fair Illinois steers of 8 cwt. at 8¼c.

BEACH & BRAY, for PANCOA & SMITH, 135 Indiana Cattle, many of which were coarse and rough, at uneven weights, at 6c.@8c. Also, 38 light Indiana Cattle for D. CLARK at 6¾c.@8c.

W. H. BELDEN, on his own account, 118 Kentucky and Illinois Cattle, bought at Albany, of fair flesh, at near 8c. ₱ lb.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for C. S. DOLE, 104 Cattle, one year from Missouri, *via* Illinois. They were of full age, of coarse quality, and would only sell to second-class buyers at 6c.@8c. COOPER took 21 for the Bermuda market at $57 ₱ head, or about 7½c. ₱ lb. Another lot brought $42 each.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $60@$100, or even $100. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30@$40, or $45. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts show a falling off in numbers of fresh COWS. The market has not, however, improved in consequence, and for the common stock, which is the chief supply, the demand is moderate. The best Cows are mostly kept in the country where they are worth quite as much as they are here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 33 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Market unchanged, with a slow demand for the ordinary stock now mainly coming in.

BROWNING reports receipts of 31 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $60@ $60 for extra animals. There is no change in the market; very few good Cows have been offered during the past week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 42 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$75 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 69 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$60. Good Cows sell readily at fair prices. None left over from week to week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

With an overstocked beef market, Calves are in rather less demand than last week, especially the "kittens," which form quite a proportion of those now sent in.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 507 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 50@$1 75 each. There is no change in the market except that small Calves sell even slower than last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Veal Calves, selling generally at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb. Market unchanged, with a light supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 63 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6¾c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 74 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c., and a very few of the choice at 7½c. Market lively and stock mainly good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The supply has been fair for the past week, but with an increased demand prices have advanced about 25c. ₱ head. It is not advisable, however, to count on this advance and send in too freely, as they seldom do well Thanksgiving week, when Turkeys rather than Mutton, are in demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,186 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3¾c.@4c.. ₱ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4c.@5c. They are doing a little better than last week, say 25c. ₱ head on good stock, for both Sheep and Lambs. Supply moderate for the demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,789 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 4¾c.@5¼c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4¾c. Trade has been very good during the past few days, at an advance since last Wednesday of 25c. ₱ head. The supply on hand this morning was scarcely sufficient for the demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,390 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4 00 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,540 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Sheep & Lambs. | $754 00 | |
| 201 | Sheep & Lambs. | $735 25 | |
| 318 | Sheep & Lambs. | 992 75 | |
| 301 | Sheep & Lambs. | 940 50 | |
| 86 | Sheep & Lambs. | 248 00 | |
| 88 | Sheep & Lambs. | 180 00 | |
| 175 | Sheep & Lambs. | 604 00 | |
| 161 | Sheep & Lambs. | 555 25 | |
| Total | | 1,531 | $5,000 75 |

Market good.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 254 | Sheep & Lambs. | $724 38 | |
| 177 | Sheep & Lambs. | $616 50 | |
| 56 | Sheep & Lambs. | 118 00 | |
| 110 | Sheep & Lambs. | 340 87 | |
| 42 | Sheep & Lambs. | 120 00 | |
| 90 | Sheep & Lambs. | 346 00 | |
| 110 | Sheep & Lambs. | 362 00 | |

SWINE

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have been heavy, as will be seen by the table above. Market is active at about former prices. Most of the stock is cleared up.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 7,551 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 25@ $5 50 for good corn-fed Hogs. Sales brisk and market clear.

VAN BRUNT & WARDELL, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

| Live. | | Dressed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn-fed | 5c. @5¾c. | Corn-fed | 6¼c.@7c. |
| Distillery | 4¾c.@5c. | Distillery | 6 .@6¼c. |

Small Hogs plenty and dull. Heavy stock is in good demand.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-Yard, reports receipts of 13,253 Hogs—of which 678 were reported sent to Western Yards; 8,811 were sold and 3,764 left over.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Western Corn Hogs | 5¼@5¾ | 6¾@7 |
| Light Western Corn Hogs | 5¼@5¾ | 6¾@6¾ |
| Common Western Corn Hogs | 4¾@5 | 6¼@6¼ |
| Distillery Hogs | 4¾@5 | 6 @6¼ |
| Tax State Hogs | 5¼@5¾ | 6¾@7 |

Arrivals heavy; demand good. Market well cleared up.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River Railroad. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 5 | 30 | —— | 35 |
| Flour, bbls | 12,431 | 2,306 | 18,755 | 33,492 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | —— | —— | 960 | 960 |
| Wheat, bushels | 25,000 | —— | 3,189 | 38,287 |
| Corn, bushels | 43,639 | —— | 5,600 | 49,239 |
| Barley, bushels | 2,090 | —— | —— | 2,090 |
| Oats, bushels | 23,138 | —— | 3,750 | 26,888 |
| Peas, bushels | 2,562 | —— | —— | 2,562 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 5,081 | 355 | —— | 5,436 |
| Whisky, bbls | 235 | 38 | —— | 273 |

ASHES—Are in slack request at uniform prices. Pots, $6@$6 06¼; Pearls, $6 18¾@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse this morning, 1,402 bbls., including 962 bbls. Pots, and 440 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 33c.@34c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good demand at steady rates.

COAL—The inquiry is limited for foreign, and fair for Anthracite at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 250 bags Java at 14c.; and 90 bags Rio at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—All kinds inactive at old figures.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bales, part in transit. Prices are depressed and unsettled. Middling Upland is quoted at from 11¼c.@ 11¾c., and other grades in proportion.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 45c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are firm at $3 50 @$4, ₱ cwt. Mackerel also attract considerable attention, including large No. 1, at $14@$14 25; small and medium No. 2, at $12 75@$13; and large No. 3, at $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are selling in lots at $2 87@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are heavy and languid at 32c.@33c. for scaled, and 17c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been pretty active to-day for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand has been good, partly for export. Holders have exhibited less eagerness to sell, and prices of low grades, especially of State, have improved. Other descriptions have been also more stiffly held; sales 17,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 20@$3 90 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 10@ 4 40 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 60@ 4 85 |
| Superfine Western | 4 10@ 4 40 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 70@ 4 80 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 50@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 25@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 10@ 5 30 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 40@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 40@ 8 50 |

Canadian is in fair demand at steady rates; sales 750 bbls., at $4 80@$6 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at uniform prices; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited request at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand, including Layer at $2 37½@$2 40, and Bunch at $2@$2 05, ₱ whole box. Other articles have been moderately dealt in at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and prices have improved. Sales 45,000 bushels, including fair to good (Winter) Western at $1 16 @$1 20; ordinary mixed Illinois at $1 08; good Milwaukee Club at $1; very choice White Missouri, (a small lot for seed,) at $1 60; fair to good white Southern at $1 40@$1 43 poor to good Red Southern at $1 10@$1 24; amber do. $1 28; and good White Kentucky at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and is in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales 32,500 bushels, at 75c.@78c., closing at 75c.@77c. for inferior to prime mixed Western; 85c. for white Southern, and 85c.@89c. for fair to choice yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales 17,000 bushels fair to good State, mainly at 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at uniform rates. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State at 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c. @47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c., ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 12½@$1 25; Canada Peas, 87½c.@95c. ₱ bushel; Black-eye Peas, $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bag of two bushel.

HEMP—Is inactive, and somewhat small sales of American have been reported at $125@$130 for undressed, and $175@$180 for dressed, ₱ ton, usual terms. In Boston, sales have been made of 80 tons clean Russian, part at $200; 350 bales Jute at $80@ $92 50, cash and time, ₱ ton; and 3,000 bales Manila at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb., 6 and 8 months.

HIDES—Are in fair request and are stiffly held. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26c.; Rio Grande, 25c.; Orinoco, 23c., ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 62,977, against 345,548 same time last year.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in good request, mainly at $22 50@$23 50 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at unchanged rates.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20@$1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is actively inquired for at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common, and 87½c. for Lump cash, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Is in slack demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, and sales have been made to-day of 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 45c.; 200 bbls. old crop do. do. at 24c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c., and 290 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c., ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are in light supply and good request at 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb., cash and time. German Wrought, 4¾c.; Clinch. 5½c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—The reported transactions today have been limited; prices have not varied remarkably. Crude Turpentine, $3 93@$4 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do. at 51c.@52c. ₱ gallon; Tar, $2 37½@$2 75; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 ₱ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 50@ $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 1 do., at $2 50@$4 50; White and Pale do., $4 75@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are quiet at yesterday's quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 8, sales were made of 2,650 bbls. Crude Sperm, mainly within a range of from $1 22@$1 25; also, 12,500 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 50c.@53c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, partly for future delivery, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2 750 bbls., in lots, at $17 37½@$17 50 for Mess, here; $17@$17 25 for Mess, deliverable in December, and the first four months of 1859; $18 75 for clear, and $13 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c., Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at former rates; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c. for old; and 10¾c.@10¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 275 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@ $12 50 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., at $3 @$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 5,000 bags Crude, part to arrive, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Clover is selling in lots at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are quiet at previous figures. Calcutta Linseed has declined to $1 67½ ₱ bushel; and in Boston, 10,000 bags have been sold at $1 65@ $1 70 ₱ bushel—the former price for 6,000 bags, to arrive in February, 1859.

SHOT—Drop, 6c.; Buck, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, and prices have been well sustained. Sales 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 7½c.@8c.; 300 hhds. Cuba at 7c.@7¾c.; 10 hhds. old crop New-Orleans at 6¾c.; 190 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.@4¾c.; and 550 boxes Havana at 7¼c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime, at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a spirited and successful one. The prices realized indicated an improvement since the previous public sale.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at former rates.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken some Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and a vessel from Savannah, Cotton, at ¾d. ₱ lb. For London, 2 000 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; and 30 tons Oil Cake, 16s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Crusader*, 599 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at $8,500; a ship from New-Orleans to Antwerp, Cotton, 1¾c.; one from Mobile to Cronstadt, a fraction below ¾d.; another from Mobile to Liverpool, Havre or Bremen, on private terms; three (one Br.) from Savannah to Liverpool, and one from Savannah to Hull, ¾d.; one from Charleston to Amsterdam, at a rate not made public; one from Charleston to Cronstadt, ¾d.; one from Charleston to Bremen, ¾c.; another from same port to Liverpool, 13-32d.; two brigs from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $9 under and $7 50 on deck; a bark from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, Coal, $5; a brig, 233 tons, to Nuevitas, $1,550; one from Machias to Porto Rico, Lumber, $9; one, 2,000 bbls., thence to a Windward Island, 70c. ₱ bbl.; one from Brunswick, Ga., to north side Cuba, Lumber, $10 50; a schooner from Jacksonville to a Windward Island, $12; a bark to South side Cuba and back on terms we did not learn.

## Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 9.*

FLOUR—The market since our last, has undergone no important change. The demand for some time past has been mostly of a retail character, hence quotations are higher than would be the case if large lots were being disposed of. Towards the latter part of the week a good inquiry prevailed, principally for the better grades, and prices for all descriptions were firm. The receipts by lake for the week ending on Saturday, were 52,621 bbls., being somewhat less than those of the previous week, while the amount shipped by canal was 39,781 bbls. The amounts sold since Tuesday last aggregate 8 500 bbls., closing yesterday at $4 37½@$4 50 for superfine and extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 for fair to good brands extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5 50@$5 62½ for double extras.

WHEAT—A fair demand has existed during the week past, and the market closed firm. The inquiry has generally been confined to the wants of millers, and to satisfy orders from the interior, prices in New-York being too low to admit of any demand for through shipment on speculative accounts. The receipts by lake last week were very light, amounting to only 172 477 bushels, and the amount shipped by canal 126 919 bushels, or 45,488 less than the receipts.

CORN—The inquiry at the beginning of the week just ended was comparatively moderate, but at the close the demand became very active, while prices advanced 2c.@3c., closing firm. The amount in the New-York market is very light, in consequence of which prices have advanced, and present indications are that still higher figures will be attained. The receipts by lake for the week were 117 141 bushels, and the amount shipped by canal 111,171 bushels—an amount less receipts of only 5,970.

BARLEY—With a large supply the market is decidedly dull and heavy, at 70c.@75c. for good to choice. No transactions of importance have taken place since the date of our last. Receipts for the week, 36,250 bushels. Shipments, 40,014 bushels.

FREIGHTS—Prices by Lake are dull and lower, having fairly touched bottom. In Chicago, on Thursday, the schooner *Correspondent* was chartered to bring Wheat from that city to this port, at 3c. Canal Freights have ruled remarkably steady since our last, while the business done, although not heavy, has been fair. We quote 11c. on Corn; 12c. on Wheat, and 43c. on Flour, to New-York. Corn to Albany and Troy, 9c.; Wheat, 10c.; Flour, 35c.


## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BOB NETTLES—USED UP—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KING HENRY IV.—WANDERING BOYS—WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE—ILDAIRE—THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding the repeated denials in certain quarters, it has now transpired officially that the Ouseley Treaty with Nicaragua, as originally published in the TIMES, was correct to the very letter in all the provisions given. It seems, however, that the mission of Sir WILLIAM is not confined exclusively to the matter of the Nicaragua Transit, but has reference also to the relinquishment of the sovereignty of Greytown and the Mosquito Coast to Nicaragua. The terms under which this transfer is to be made involve a provision for the protection of the Indians, who are to have certain vested rights within fixed boundaries, and an annuity secured to them from the customs collected at Greytown. The vested rights of British subjects are also secured, and all grants of land made since January, 1848, if not over one square league, are to be held valid.

General WALKER left Washington for Mobile yesterday afternoon, and General HENNINGSEN will leave New-York to-day—the two fillibuster leaders, at their interview on Tuesday night, having come to an amicable understanding, and concluding to coöperate in the "emigrant" movement. J. L. WHITE, Esq., remains in Washington to facilitate consultation with the Administration. The views of the latter, it is stated, have undergone material modification recently touching Nicaragua affairs—brought about, however, not through the presence and influence of WALKER, but through information from an intelligent source in Nicaragua,—in consequence of which it is understood that if WALKER should succeed in gaining a foothold in the country, he will not be interfered with by the United States. In this turn of matters, the position expected to be taken by the British Government through her agents becomes invested with a great deal of importance.

We have advices from Rio de Janeiro to Oct. 5. Following the great solar eclipse on the 6th of September, there had been heavy storms of rain and gales of wind all over the Empire, and for four or five days following that event the weather had been of the most rigorous description. All the rivers in the north had overflowed their banks; the cane plantations had been seriously damaged, and travel on the Pernambuco Railroad was suspended for a short period on account of the freshets. The difficulty between the French Consul at Pernambuco and the President of the province is explained to have grown out of a dispute as to the disposition of the property of a French subject who had died there, leaving orphan children. The affair awaits the decision of the Brazilian Government, the Consul having suspended relations with the Presidency.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, we have advices from San Francisco to the 15th of October. The consummation of the Overland Mail arrangements had been most enthusiastically celebrated in San Francisco. Advices from Frazer River are to Oct. 4. Considerable gold had been taken out since the falling of the river, but the weather was too cold to work, and the miners were returning in large numbers to California. The Indians in Oregon, at last advices—Oct. 6—were suing for peace, but Col. WRIGHT insisted upon an unconditional surrender. The troops were engaged in destroying the provision and grain-fields of the Indians, who were, in consequence, in a state of great destitution. Business throughout California is reported as being very dull.

A pilot-boat belonging to Wilmington, N. C., reports having spoken a vessel known as the *Ketch Brothers*, of Charleston, in charge of Lieut. STONE, of the sloop-of-war *Marion*, from the Coast of Africa, where she had been captured as a slaver. She is hourly expected at Charleston.

The adjourned Railroad Convention met at Cleveland, yesterday evening. The attendance was much more numerous than at any previous meeting, four hundred millions of stock being represented. No business was transacted last night.

By way of testifying their gratification at the result of the late Congressional elections in the State of New-Jersey, the good people of Newark indulged in a great festival last evening, at which three of the Anti-Lecompton members elect to Congress were present; at which numerous speeches were made; and in which strong efforts towards a consolidation of the opposition elements, Republican, American and Anti-Lecompton, were freely exhibited.

The preliminary examination was entered upon yesterday, before Justice WELSH, relative to the accusation of perjury preferred against CATHARINE MULHEARN by ROBERT L. WILLIS, proprietor of the alleged gambling-house No. 581 Broadway. WILLIS charges the accused with having sworn falsely in her recent affidavit declaring that he murdered a man in his gambling-house. In his evidence, yesterday, WILLIS made a positive denial of the murder, and explained away the blood stains found about the cistern, by stating that they were caused by the cropping of a dog's ears. The stains in the entry-way of the basement, he says, were there when he moved into the house. The examination will be resumed to-day.

The searches by the Police and Coroner's inquisition—the latter of which was concluded yesterday—have failed to discover the person who killed the young man, WM. S. TOMPKINS, on Saturday night last, at the lager-bier and concert saloon No. 497 Broadway. Thirteen persons who were present when the murderous assault was committed were examined before the Coroner, but none were able to give a description of the murderer sufficient to afford the slightest clue to his identity. The immediate cause of TOMPKINS' death was rupture of a blood vessel of the brain. The deceased belonged to a highly respectable and influential family in California.

A longshoreman undertook yesterday to escape from a First Ward officer, when he was shot at three times; the last shot took fatal effect, and he died while being conveyed to the City Hospital. The man who was killed was named HOLLIS *alias* "Sailor Jack," a well known desperate character. Officer CAIRNES, who fired the revolver, has been a Policeman two years, and bears a good name. He surrendered himself into custody and awaits the result of the Inquest, which commences to-day.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 2,000 bales at easier prices. Flour and Wheat were in lively demand at improved rates. Corn was depressed and cheaper. Groceries were less active. Pork was in brisk request, and it advanced. Beef was plenty and heavy. Freights were dull, with 662 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Market took another downward turn in prices yesterday, owing to a large excess of receipts over the current demand. The arrivals of bullocks during the week ending yesterday number 8,476, of which nearly 4,000 were at the Forty-fourth-street Yards. The general good quality and weights made this supply nearly double the average weekly receipts (3,143) during all of last year. The decline yesterday was equal to about ½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Some of the best bullocks offered went at about 9c., while large sales of good quality were made at 8c. for the estimated dressed carcass. Good beef has seldom been so low at wholesale for many years past.

## Our City Government.

The tax-payers of our City have been in council. They have held meetings and formed an association, upon the name of which they have not yet been able to decide, but whose object is "to oppose and prevent, if possible, all increase of taxation, to diminish its existing rate, and to check the prevailing corruptions of our Municipal Government." They have appointed committees and hired two lawyers, whose special business it will be to watch the City officials and detect them, if possible, in their predatory enterprises upon the City treasury. One of the more adventurous members present on Tuesday evening was called to order by the President for alluding to the character of the nominations of one of the political parties for City offices, and was reminded that "this was not a political party." He asked if they were not to make nominations, and was answered, No. "Then," said he, "I will have nothing to do with it. You cannot influence these political parties. The Comptroller of this City is already elected as certainly as if he was voted for." And so the meeting dissolved.

These tax-payers, it will therefore be seen, do not propose to meddle with the elections. They resent the intimation that they mean to interfere in any way with the action of political parties. They do not intend to keep *rogues out* of office, but only to *watch* them after they get in. They leave political parties, with their primary meetings, packed Conventions and miscellaneous machinery, to put their own tools and pet bullies into places of responsibility and trust, and content themselves with placing a couple of lawyers at the door to watch their operations. The reason of this is obvious. The gentlemen of the Tax-payers' Association are themselves members of the various political parties who contend among themselves for possession of the City Government;—and each is unwilling to take any action which shall damage the prospects of his own party, and so put in peril his own reputation as a regular, undeviating, "reliable" party man. He cares more for his party than he does for his taxes. He would be glad to have an honest Government—if it can be done without peril to his party. And this is the upshot of all the talk we have heard about reforming the City Government. They hope to scare scoundrelly officials into honesty, through fear of being watched.

It is perfectly easy to see that under these circumstances we are to have no Municipal Reform. The future is to be like the past—only more so. The political parties will have everything their own way in December, and will feel under no necessity of even nominating honest men for office. The mass of our best citizens care nothing about City Reform. They will sacrifice for it neither time, nor money, nor attachment to their political parties. Their taxes are heavy, but their assessments are low. The City is swindled, but the per cent. of loss which they sustain is very small. And more than all, they have no faith in their *ability* to achieve a reform, if they should make the attempt. One of the speakers at the meeting in question said it was impossible to effect anything by political parties;—the people were not organized, but the rogues were. All they could do was to appoint a Vigilance Committee, hire a brace of lawyers, and prosecute all officials guilty of a violation of the laws. If he had studied the matter to the end, and reflected that these prosecutions are to come before partisan Judges and partisan Juries, and are to encounter partisan hostility at every step of their progress, he would have seen what a farce the whole proceeding is likely to prove. We have 30,000 tax-payers in the City, and twice that number who are indirectly but deeply interested in the reform of City abuses; but they cannot be detached from their political alliances and brought to *act together* upon this single issue;—therefore it is that we shall have no City Reform.

We believe we express only the settled judgment of reflecting men, when we say that *self-government, with universal suffrage, in large cities, has proved a failure.* It does not answer the purpose of Government. It does not give us security either for our persons or our property. It does not preserve order or prevent crime. It gives us neither clean streets nor safe walks. It does not check ruffianism nor prevent pauperism. It is neither a terror to evil-doers nor a praise to them that do well. It gives us dishonest law-makers, corrupt judges, and imbecile executives. It elevates the worst men to the highest places, and stifles the voices of good men when raised even in remonstrance. Under its operation the most reckless and unprincipled adventurers rise to places of the highest power, and then fortify themselves in their seats by the weapons and wealth of those they plunder. There is no certainty of justice,—no fixed meaning to law,—no reliance upon magistrates,—no security for life,—none of the guarantees and guards against violence and fraud which Government was made to secure, and without which all Government is a nuisance and a sham. This is not the experience of New-York alone:—every great city in America is showing the same results and teaching the same lesson.

It is common to say that when things reach the worst, there is virtue enough in the people to reform the evil. Even if this were true it would furnish but little consolation,—for the very object of Government is to prevent things from thus coming to the worst. We do not care to be dragged slowly down to death's door, under the assurance that at that point medical skill will restore us to life again. But we do not see the evidence of the assumption. In no city except San Francisco has the experiment when tried proved successful; and it is by no means certain that, if the attempt were made in any other large city the honest men would be found strong enough to hang the scoundrels. Reference is sometimes made to the election of Mayor TIEMANN to show that, when convinced of the necessity for action, the people will break the bonds of party and put good men in office without regard to political considerations. But that election proves no such thing. Mayor TIEMANN was elected by a coalition of the Republicans and the Americans and a *secession* from the Democratic ranks, caused by a personal quarrel between FERNANDO WOOD and half a dozen of his former friends. It showed no signs of weakness of party in an extremity, for bad as the case was, WOOD polled the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate. We have seen as yet no proof that political parties can be broken up by considerations of the public good.

What is to be the result it is not for us to say. For some time, at least, we shall probably go on from bad to worse. How long it will be before MORRISSEY is Mayor and the Benicia Boy at the head of the Department of Repairs and Supplies, we shall not venture to predict. But unless we get relief from the new Constitution, the time may not be very far distant when we shall be compelled to look to our Volunteer Regiments for anything like a government under which honest men can live.

## Venezuela and General Paez.

If it is one of the inevitable laws of society that true patriotism is not recognized until after the death of the patriot, General PAEZ should esteem himself more than ordinarily fortunate. He certainly is one of the most remarkable men of the time; and if his destiny has hitherto denied him the reward due to exalted virtue, it would nevertheless appear to have reserved for his old age a brilliant and triumphant acknowledgment of the services of his younger days, and even to have opened for him a path of still greater usefulness and glory. The achievements of PAEZ, though they have been performed in a comparatively obscure corner of the world, have been by no means unimportant in the history of Progress. And if his countrymen have not been as mindful of them and of their consequences as they should have been, there is at length some prospect of a change of feeling more creditable to themselves and more just to him. This alteration may perhaps be due more to their necessities than to his deserts; but let that pass.

Next to BOLIVAR'S heroic exertions, it was those of PAEZ which obtained the liberation of Venezuela from the Spanish yoke. As a consequence of these services, PAEZ was for a long time extremely popular at home, and his countrymen twice elected him to the highest office in their gift. While in possession of that office he appears to have used his power with moderation and impartiality, and his influence with justice and a judicious and patriotic regard for the public interests. And, which is equally to his credit, Venezuela, while under his Presidency, faithfully kept her engagements with other nations, and fairly met the claims of her creditors. Nor is it a small matter to add, that on both occasions of the expiration of PAEZ'S term of office, he left a surplus in the National Treasury.

In 1847, however, an entire change took place in the affairs of Venezuela. TADEO MONAGAS was elected President, and he proved to be the very opposite of PAEZ in all that distinguishes the characters of men. Ambitious of power, greedy for personal wealth, and regardless of everything but the advancement of his own interests and those of his family, MONAGAS soon constituted himself the tyrant of Venezuela. Using the means belonging to his station to excite the popular animosity against PAEZ, whose moral influence he feared, he so far succeeded as to make the unstable and vacillating people oblivious of the claims of PAEZ upon their gratitude, and the former favorite speedily became an object of popular distrust. MONAGAS presuming on the temper he which had succeeded in arousing among the populace of the capital, resorted to acts which were tyrannical in the extreme. In January, 1848, he dispersed the Legislature at the point of the bayonet—reassembled them in like manner,—and, with troops around the Chambers, extorted from them an act for the expatriation of PAEZ. Nor were the public moneys respected. Various artifices, ingeniously selected, and boldly adopted, were used to create claims upon the treasury, and MONAGAS'S family and parasites became speedily enriched. In March, in the same year, PAEZ took up arms in Araguatos, on the borders of Venezuela, on the side of New-Granada. His object was to free his country from the despotism of MONAGAS and, no doubt, also to vindicate himself. He was, however, overwhelmed by the forces which MONAGAS sent against him, and he retired from the country. In 1849 he renewed the attempt, but the people were still against him, and he was forced to a capitulation. General SILVA received his sword, and PAEZ was confined in prison at Cumana for several months. MONAGAS would have put him to death but that he feared the reaction which he felt sure the execution of PAEZ would cause throughout the country, and the General was permitted to leave Venezuela under sentence of banishment. Most of our readers will remember the public reception which was given to PAEZ on his arrival in New-York. Since that time he has resided among us, and has won, by his general modest and dignified deportment, the good will of our citizens.

In 1851, TADEO MONAGAS finding the popular opinion adverse to his election to the Presidency for a second term, employed his influence to effect the elevation of his brother, GREGORIO MONAGAS, to that office, and succeeded. GREGORIO MONAGAS became President of Venezuela, and so remained until the populace, (disgusted at his overbearing tyranny, which had, through constant licence, reached the last limits of audacity,) created a revolution which found the country utterly bankrupt. The Republic is now under the provisional Presidency of CASTRO, and a Convention is in session, with the object of remodeling the Constitution. When this shall have been done, a new President will be elected, and it is confidently expected that PAEZ, who has been publicly invited to return to Venezuela, and in whose favor the tide of popular feeling has again turned, will be chosen to fill that office. Should the popular choice fall on PAEZ he will find the duties of his office beset with the great difficulties consequent on a total disorganization of the machinery of government, and the greater difficulties inseparable from an empty treasury. But, on the other hand, he will find an ample scope for the objects of his patriotism, and abundant call for the exercise of such talents as he may possess for the improvement of his country and the extension of her commerce.

The United States are considerably interested in the future course of Venezuela. Not only are our sympathies naturally enlisted in the success and safety of Republican institutions wherever they may exist, but the trade of Venezuela with this country, already important, is susceptible of great extension. The annual exports from Venezuela, chiefly to England, Germany and the United States, and consisting, for the most part, of coffee, hides, cocoa, indigo, deer and goat skins, hats, copaiba, woods, tobacco and cotton, may be estimated at about twenty millions of dollars, of which exports probably one-fourth comes to us—while her imports from this country, directly and indirectly, may be estimated, on an average, at about two millions of dollars annually. It must also be remembered that the trade between the various ports of Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Coro, Barcelona and Cumana, and New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, gives no inconsiderable employment to American tonnage. Our relations, then, with Venezuela are not by any means unimportant even now. But under a wise and patriotic Government, the commercial relations of that Republic with Europe and the United States might be vastly increased. The soil is rich and fertile, the climate is good, and the harbors are for the most part sufficiently commodious and safe. And if the people can only be permitted to enjoy the blessings of domestic tranquillity, there is no reason why they should not constantly progress in prosperity and commercial wealth.

The indications, as we have already said, point to General PAEZ as the next President of Venezuela. But, whether this anticipation be realized or not, he will still command, either in a public or a private relation, sufficient influence in that country to make his example felt, and to attach value to his opinions. He has had abundant opportunities to study our social system, and to observe the reasons of our constant progression and advancement. That observation, we believe, will not have been vain or easily forgotten, and we cherish the hope that Venezuela will demonstrate its benefits before very long.

## Hopeful Symptoms.

We are greatly surprised not to hear from any quarter that the Police and the laborers on the Central Park have been used for electioneering purposes, by somebody. About this time every year we are generally treated by one or other of the rival parties to a terrible *exposé* of the corruption and villainy practiced by its opponents; and the Police and the Central Park have for the last two years furnished materials for the most damaging insinuations on one side or other. What this remarkable omission indicates it is hard to say. That it is a sign of greater mutual good-will we hardly dare hope; so we are driven to the conclusion that for once these mighty engines of corruption, the Metropolitan Policemen and the Central Park laborers, were left in their legitimate sphere.

The peace and good order which prevailed proved that, in spite of our forty-one indicted officials, we have made considerable advances in the road towards decency and good government; and the mere fact that no one has been able to say in what district or for what candidate Mr. OLMSTED'S 2,500 myrmidons voted, is most consolatory and encouraging. If Mr. WOOD were in office, and the Common Council had charge of all the municipal works, we might feel pretty certain that the City fathers would have been able to give a good account of the hosts of the spade and the pickaxe, who are now beautifying the upper end of the island.

We do not flatter ourselves for a moment, however, that any party has frankly come to the conclusion that the public service is of more importance than the interests of the party; that the first use of a police force is to keep the peace, and the first use of a laborer is to perform the work he is paid for performing. This would be a stage in political progress which it will take us a long while to reach. The partisans are letting the public servants alone for the present, not as a matter of duty, but as a matter of necessity. On the Central Park the work of canvassing and intimidating laborers was vigorously begun by outsiders, until Mr. OLMSTED was obliged to issue a printed notice, to be read by the foremen of all the gangs to their men, informing them that their position on the Park would be in no wise affected by the way in which they voted, and that they were to attach no importance to any rumors to the contrary. Better still, though we believe by accident, on the day before election no work was done, so that when the various pugilists and Aldermen whose duty it is to drag Irishmen to the polls arrived on the ground to marshal their forces for the morrow's struggle, they found the field empty.

We presume that eventually it will be hammered into the heads of politicians that the State has higher claims upon men in her employ than any party can have; but we confess we still think that desirable consummation a long way off. In the meantime we are duly thankful for even a slight relaxation of the bonds of party discipline. We do not despair of the advent of a *régime* in which even clerks in the Custom-house will be selected for their honesty and ability, and hold their places as long as they behave properly; and under which a hod-man will be allowed to carry mortar at a dollar a day, without being called on to swallow, or repudiate, the Dred Scott decision.

## Our Assessment System.

As is usually the case about election time, we hear a great deal on all sides about the necessity of reducing the taxes. The feeling which an English statesman once rather flippantly described as "an ignorant impatience of taxation," is strong upon our citizens at all times, but never more so than on the eve of a municipal election. It is then that our griefs and troubles of this kind press most heavily upon us. It is then that we especially begin to interest ourselves with speculations as to where the money has gone to, and how it has been squandered. These reflections, however, let them come when they will, are good. But while the community are considering the question of how much taxes ought to be paid, it would be well if they would also give their attention to the inquiry how they ought to be assessed.

Our system of imposing direct taxation is radically wrong. It is grossly unequal and unjust, because its burdens are most unequally assessed. The chief ground of complaint in England against the Income Tax is, that it is inquisitorial. But admitting that it is obnoxious to this charge, it is, at least, equal in its action upon the public. In England, every man is bound to declare to the Government, and under oath, the amount of Income on which he is legally taxable. There may be, and there no doubt is, great straining of conscience among certain persons in making their declarations. But this is a matter which the law has no right to suspect. It can only deal with facts; and when a man is proved to have wilfully sworn falsely to his "return" of taxable income, he is prosecuted for perjury, and nothing can save him from imprisonment or transportation.

But, with us, we adopt a different plan. We assess upon capital and not upon income. A man's property may be productive of income or it may involve him in annual loss; yet his taxation will be the same under both circumstances—the assessed value of the property governing the amount of taxation which he must pay. This, however, is a question of policy which may or may not be decided correctly. It is against the system that we are speaking, and we would call the attention of the public to the unequal manner in which it applies.

We will suppose that A owns a house which costs him $10,000, and produces a yearly rental of $800. The assessors will probably estimate the building as worth $8,000 and the taxation on that sum at $1 62 ½ per $100 will accordingly be $129 60, or $16 20 *per cent.* on his anual income of $800. Even supposing, however, that the building is assessed at its full cost of $10,000—the tax in this case would be $162 or 20.25 per cent. on his income. B., on the other hand, owns $10,000 of City stocks, yielding an annual interest of 5 *per centum*—the yearly income from which is $500—yet his taxation at $1 62 per $100, on $10,000 will be $162, or 32.40 *per cent.* on his income of $500.

It does not require any argument to show that a system which is so very unequal in its demands upon the community is intolerably unjust—and that taxation should rather be charged on income from real or personal property than on real or personal property itself.

As regards the method by which the value of property is assessed, it is rather a serious farce than a legal procedure. If a man who owns $5,000 finds himself assessed for $10,000, he can go and swear off the exaggeration; but in the opposite case, the man is silent and the public exchequer suffers. It is notorious that there are numbers of citizens whose property is not set down at half its value. Nor is it possible for the Assessors to arrive at the truth in all cases. But if a system similar to that of the English Income Tax prevailed here, every property-owner would have to make a sworn statement, not of the value of his property, which nobody can correctly estimate from day to day, but of his last year's income from real or personal property, which is always to be ascertained with more or less accuracy. The result, we believe, would be a large gain rather than a loss to the public, and the extreme partiality of the present system would be avoided.

## Employment for Women.

We give place, in another column, to an article upon the utility of the movement recently started in this City to establish a Free Library for the use of women. It is, in part, a reply to some strictures upon the plan contained in the *Christian Intelligencer* of last week,—but it presents the case without any controversial bitterness, clearly and strongly before the public. We commend it to the friendly notice of those who are never weary of doing substantial good to their fellow-men. It is not likely to arrest the attention of politicians or of men absorbed in the pursuit of business or of pleasure. But the movement itself has already taken a very strong hold upon the favor of some of the more considerate and influential of our citizens,—and although it is not likely to arouse any very general or marked enthusiasm in the public mind, we hope it will enlist enough of substantial interest to secure the completion of the object at which it aims.

That object is merely to place within the reach of young women the means of qualifying themselves for a class of employments which are almost always open, and by which they can earn a comfortable and honorable subsistence, for themselves and those dependent on them. Everybody knows how very inadequately a large class of women are paid for their labor, and how many avenues of profitable employment are closed against them. Making caps at a shilling a dozen; pantaloons at 15 cents a pair, and shirts at five cents each, can scarcely keep a working girl from starvation,—and yet there are many thousands of girls, virtuous, sensible, industrious, who are forced, month after month and year after year, to drag out the sad, half-fed, joyless existence which is all that incessant labor at these prices can be made to yield. All this is well and widely known. But it is not so generally understood that nothing confines these poor women to this lowest class of drudgery, but their lack of qualification for work that demands more education and intelligence, and pays much better. The letter of our correspondent in another column, states—and no one is more familiar with the subject than the lady who writes it,—that intelligent women, of fair education and some knowledge of business, can always find employment in this City at wages ranging from $5 to $12 a week But immense numbers of our young girls have had no means of acquiring such knowledge. Forced to leave school before they have learned more than to read and possibly to write a little,—and deprived of all subsequent opportunities of acquiring knowledge, they know nothing of book-keeping, penmanship, or arithmetic,—they are unable to fill any position requiring skill or business faculties of any kind, and are compelled to rely upon the plainest and coarsest sewing for a livelihood. *Nine-tenths* of the sewing-girls of the City, who live upon what is forcibly and justly styled "starvation wages," are precluded by lack of education from work of a better sort; and it is the ignorance in which the great mass of our young women are brought up which crowds this department of work and keeps its wages so low.

The aim of the Woman's Library movement is to furnish an institution which shall do for the young women what the Mercantile Library has done for the young men of the City,—afford them the means of acquiring knowledge which will enable them to fill higher positions of labor, and thus improve their own condition. They want books to read—for there is no class of persons in the community with whom the taste for reading is more decided and general than with them, as the publishers of the trashy literature of the day know very well. They want rooms which they can use for purposes of study, where they can have access to books and teachers—where they can organize classes for instruction and find the means of mental culture. We see nothing unreasonable, nothing visionary or impracticable in the effort to furnish them with such facilities. It has been started and thus far almost wholly sustained by a single person—a young lady who knows the condition and necessities of the class for whom she is laboring, and who has succeeded,—as all such earnest, intelligent and well-directed efforts must succeed,—in enlisting the sympathy and aid of those who are able to furnish both.

The *Christian Intelligencer* evidently misunderstands the movement, or we are confident it would not oppose it. It speaks of it as 'ornamental rather than practical,"—as having no "practical bearing upon the positive and daily wants of life,"—and adds:

"Women who require the use of a free library form just that class which needs very vigorous and far-reaching measures for their permanent relief and advancement, in the supply of temporal wants. We have no hesitancy in saying, that from all the opportunities we have of judging in the case, nine women want uniform and remunerative employment where one woman wants the use of a free library. * * * The question which concerns us is, How shall our laboring females find employment and the means of virtuous self-support? Books are good; but thousands know, by bitter experience, that bread is a constant necessity."

Any effort which the *Intelligencer* or anybody else may make to furnish bread, or employment, to those who need them will, we have no doubt, be earnestly seconded by those who have thus far aided this movement for a Library for Women. The object of the Library is to qualify young women for the employment which is to give them bread. New channels of work cannot be created at will. It is useless and absurd for the *Intelligencer* to demand them. There is undoubtedly, as the *Intelligencer* says:—

"A great and beautiful lesson taught in the conduct of Christ, when He saw the multitudes around Him faint and weary, and He said to His disciples, 'Have ye here any meat?' The five loaves and the small fishes were *multiplied into a repast for thousands*, and thus they were refreshed and prepared for further instruction."

But unfortunately this miracle cannot be performed at will for the relief of the starving unemployed. And the "lesson taught" certainly cannot be the refusal to furnish to the thousands who need a repast, the means of qualifying themselves to earn it.

## The Atlantic Telegraph.

A vast deal of official jealousy and undignified squabbling would appear to be inseparable from the executive management of all great enterprises. Now, there are two railway companies at swords' points with each other. Again, a "split" in a board of directors is insinuated rather than announced in the newspapers. And at another time the community is startled by the intelligence of a total impossibility of the parties to a desirable combination agreeing upon the terms of coalition. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has not been exempt from these, in addition to its other annoyances. There has been for some weeks past a series of letters in the English papers abounding in recriminations of a purely personal character, with which the public has nothing to do, and about which, except in the gratification of Anglo-Saxon love for gossip, the public cares nothing at all.

In the last letter or manifesto of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, however, he makes an offer which, to say the least, deserves at the hands of the Company the attention which we trust it will receive. After expressing a desire for permission to apply certain tests to, and make a thorough examination of, the condition of the cable, about the soundness of which, for all practical purposes, Mr. WHITEHOUSE appears to be by no means hopeless, he says:

"If the result of this examination be such as to satisfy my judgment, I shall then be prepared to make to the Company the following offer: I will undertake, at my own cost and at my own risk, to reopen communication with Newfoundland; and, further, to maintain it for a given number of years at a moderate per centage upon the gross receipts of the Company, this being payable so long only as the line shall be kept by me in good working order. I, therefore, request the Directors' permission for such examination of the cable as shall be necessary to enable me to make an offer in the terms above stated."

The Company may not deem it desirable to agree to the per centage which Mr. WHITEHOUSE may consider "moderate" and may demand. But, in view of the actual situation of matters, and the present prospects of the the Company, we do not see that anything better can be done than to give Mr. WHITEHOUSE the opportunity which he seeks. As far as any practical purpose now subserved by the cable is concerned, it might as well be lying in the Styx for the accommodation of the Spiritualists. It does no work, and there does not appear to be any one besides Mr. WHITEHOUSE who has any hope of succeeding to make it useful.

The best thing to be done, then, would seem to be to give Mr. WHITEHOUSE another chance at it for a stated number of days or weeks—the period to be extended indefinitely afterwards, (but at Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S expense,) until some one else appears who will try his hand on it, or until the cable itself is shown to be irrevocably lost. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is a gentleman of eminently scientific attainments and great reputation, which latter he stakes, by this offer, against success, and he has therefore more to lose by failure than the Company, whose cable now remains perfectly useless. We are accordingly prepared to learn—unless the querulous feeling which has been somewhat prominent in the late correspondence connected with the affairs of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in the English papers, be greater than we can allow ourselves to suppose—that in the absence of any more practical offer than that of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, this gentleman will be allowed to undertake the experiments of which he speaks.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE LECTURES.—Columbia College has taken a step in advance of our collegiate institutions generally, in the establishment of a Post-Graduate University Course, in which lectures are given for students who desire to push their studies beyond the limits of the College course. This is precisely what was needed to assimilate our educational institutions to those which have acquired such celebrity in the old world, and to afford our students the means of prosecuting their inquiries and acquirements to any extent they may desire. We cannot doubt that in time, as the knowledge of the system becomes generally diffused, its advantages will be sought by increasing numbers of persons. Discourses such as are now being delivered at the College, embracing as they do subjects of the utmost importance in the Arts, Sciences and Belles-Lettres, and delivered by such men as Professors DWIGHT, LIEBER, NAIRNE, MCCULLOCH, JOY, DAVIES, PECK, and HACKLEY, and the Hon. G. P. MARSH, cannot fail to be entertaining as well highly instructive.

It should not, however, be a matter of surprise to the Trustees if the Theatre College is not always well attended. These lectures, though they address themselves to the student, who would indeed do well to attend them, are most adapted to the scholar, who can better appreciate them. Still there should be scholars enough among us to set the example to students, and to sustain an effort which must be of incalculable benefit to all young men who are so judicious as to avail themselves of this rare opportunity for acquiring useful knowledge from distinguished sources. But the system, we presume, has not been adopted with any paramount view to immediate popularity or success. It is part of a large scheme of education, and it would not be at all surprising if some time—years, it may be—should elapse, before it should take so decided a hold upon the community as to crowd the rooms of the several Professors. Fortunately Columbia College is not dependent upon the receipts of the lecture-room for the means of sustaining the system; and even if from the community at large no large immediate attendance should be secured, inducements will not be wanting to a continuance of the course.

For the sake of the public, however, it should be understood that these most excellent lectures, upon very interesting topics, and by men of distinguished ability, are open to all. The days and hours of the different lecturers are fully stated in an advertisement, which will be found in another column.

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.—The Board of Supervisors have rejected another nomination made by the Mayor for a City Hall Commissioner, and as his Honor has found it altogether impossible to find a man whom they will approve, we would suggest that, for the sake of completing the commission, so that the much-needed Hall may be built, the Mayor shall allow the fastidious Supervisors to nominate their own man. As they have approved of two of the Mayor's nominees, this may be considered as nothing more than fair.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met at noon again yesterday, and was in session all the afternoon. Supervisor STEWART moved that the names of District Canvassers not making returns according to law, be sent to the District-Attorney for prosecution; he made the motion in view of the informalities in the returns from the Fourth Ward. At the suggestion of Supervisor PURDY, the motion was withdrawn for the present, but it was understood that it would be offered again when there was a full Board present. It will be decided to-day what shall be done with the return from the Fourth District of the First Ward, which was sent back for correction on Tuesday. The official vote in the Fifth Ward for Member of Congress was as follows: For Sickles 939; Williamson, 934; Walbridge, 732. In the Eighth Ward it stands: Sickles, 1,172; Walbridge, 1,068; Williamson, 1,316. It was resolved that when a return, having been sent back for correction, is again brought before the Board, it shall be made the special order for the next day, and shall not be acted on till then if objection is made. Mr. BELL arose to correct a statement in an evening paper with regard to the debate the previous day concerning the return from the Fourth District of the First Ward. On a motion to put the correction upon the minutes, an exciting debate arose. Mr. VOORHIES said he was surprised that Mr. BELL stood up for such dirty party tricks as were indicated on the return from the First Ward. Mr. BELL replied, and became very much excited. Mr. VOORHIES pronounced his statements false, and Mr. BELL used language even more objectionable. After some further debate the motion was lost by a vote of 6 to 6. Mr. PURDY then asked if the paper was not a part of the record of the proceedings just passed. The Chairman ruled that it was. Personal explanations between Messrs. BELL and VOORHIES followed, each withdrew all the personalities that had been uttered, and the Board, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

OUR CORPORATION COUNSEL.—There is no law prohibiting the Counsel of the Corporation from practicing among Tombs shysters in the Court of Sessions, but it is quite certain that there ought to be. A lawyer occupying so important an office, and one, too, that is so well compensated, ought not to be continually found advocating the discharge of rowdies who are arrested for disturbing the public peace, and acting as the counsel of gamblers accused of such grave offences as murder. The duties of the legal adviser of the City Government ought to be sufficient to keep him too well employed, if they were properly attended to, to allow him to act as the counsel of so many criminals as Mr. BUSTEED has appeared for during the past few months. If there is no legal restraint in the case, the influence of public opinion ought to be sufficiently strong to act as a law.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY ELECT.—The friends of NELSON J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney-elect, assembled in strength last Tuesday evening, and took up their line of march for the Judge's residence, in Twenty-seventh-street, preceded by Robertson's Band. The Hon. SOLOMON B. NOBLE was orator of the occasion, and did very handsome justice to his subject. Mr. WATERBURY replied in a speech full of capital points, after which the company were invited in, and sat down to a capital supper. Toasts were the order of the night, and a reference to the County Clerk elect elicited a very telling speech from Capt. JAMES M. TURNER.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, held at No. 811 Broadway, the following Council of Management was elected for 1858-9: President, ROBERT J. DODGE; Vice-President, Henry Bogert; Recording Secretary, Mr. James Oliver; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Norton, Astor Library, New-York; Treasurer, Wm. S. Frederick Mayers; Curator, Aug. B. Sage; Librarian, James D. Foskett. The new Constitution, which was adopted in September, is now in force. Its financial regulations are highly conservative, and the annual dues which it establishes very low. The Society receives constant accessions of new members, and is exerting a marked influence in the science which it is intended to cultivate.

DESPERATE BURGLARS ABROAD.—No less than four attempts at burglary have been made within the last week, in the Fourth Metropolitan Precinct. The stores which the burglars attempted to break into are within a stone's-threw of each other. Fortunately for the storekeepers the designs of the burglars were frustrated through the vigilance (particularly) of Officer FELLEMAN. This rapid succession of attempts at burglary on stores situated so near one another, evidences the desperation of these burglars, and is beneficial as a warning to all store and housekeepers to secure in a proper manner the modes of ingress and egress to their premises.

AN ABSURDLY UNREASONABLE REQUEST.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, of last evening, says: "When the *Express* takes the trouble to cite the *Commercial* again, we shall be glad if it will *take the trouble to do so correctly.*" This is, under the circumstances, about as unreasonable a request as we have ever seen. When the *Express* does take any such trouble, in reference to any of its cotemporaries, we should be glad to know it.

The Republican Primary Elections were held last evening in the various Wards. As there was but one ticket in the field in most of the meetings it took but little time to choose delegates to the various nominating Conventions. The Republican Central Committee met at No. 618 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, but nothing of great moment demanded its action, and the proceedings were uninteresting.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—The list of serious accidents for Tuesday excel the usual daily catalogue. HENRY MYERS fell from the top of a loaded wagon of sea-weed, while he was driving. The vehicle passed over him, inflicting some internal injuries. He was taken to his residence, No. 70 Avenue A. PHILIP HULLEN fell asleep as he was driving his cart through Duane-street, and fell; the result was a fall in front of his cart, and a fracture of his right arm. He was removed to the City Hospital. FRANCIS ABBOT, a boy twelve years old, was playing upon some logs at the foot of Delancey-street, when he stumbled and broke one of his legs. Some policeman took him to his parent's residence, No. 379 Jackson-street.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—Messrs. FURGUSON and OVERTON gave an opening exhibition at the Gymnasium Hall, corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street, last evening, which was witnessed by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The affair was conducted by a board of floor managers in a very admirable manner. A brief opening address was made by H. L. STUART, Esq., in the absence of the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, who was expected to speak. Mr. SEDGWICK, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium, made a few remarks at the close of the performances. The Metropolitan, Ottignon's, Gebhard's, Wood's and the Brooklyn Gymnasiums were represented by favorite gymnasts.

The following are the officers of the left wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, which have relieved the right wing of the same corps from Staten Island duty. Major LACHERE, Captains GAULET, THUROT, LAUKOTA, Paymaster S. BARBER, Jr.

GAS EXPLOSION.—An explosion of gas occurred Tuesday evening in the drug-store of JOHN O. KEILLY, No. 528 Ninth-avenue. The damage was about $50 to the goods in the store, and a severe scorching of Mr. KEILLY's hands.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JAMES JACKSON made an unsuccessful effort on Tuesday to terminate his existence, by swallowing some laudanum. Domestic grievances impelled the self-murderous attempt.

The JAMES B. BILLINGS announced in the TIMES of yesterday as missing, was formerly connected with the Irving House, of this City, and was quite recently a proprietor of the Girard House, Philadelphia.

The Fair of the American Union will be held at No. 620 Broadway, which is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition.

A meeting is called for this evening by advertisement, to take measures to aid in the matter of establishing an American Chapel in Paris.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday in Worth-street. The proceedings were brief, of a routine character, and of no public interest.

### Coroner's Inquests.

THE LAGER-BIER SALOON HOMICIDE—THE PERPETRATOR OF THE HOMICIDE UNKNOWN—A VERY SINGULAR CASE.—The homicide of the young man, WM. S. TOMPKINS, on Saturday night last at the old Art-Union rooms in Broadway, recently converted into a lager-bier and concert saloon, proves to be a remarkable case. The police of the Ward have been indefatigable in their efforts to discover the perpetrator of the homicide, but without the slightest success. As the case looks, there is every probability that the mystery now surrounding it will remain perpetually unvailed. It seems hardly possible that an act of such sudden and atrocious violence could be committed in the presence of nearly two dozen persons and the guilty party escape without any of the witnesses being able afterwards to give a description of him. The inquisition by the Coroner which has been allowed to drag along ever since Monday, in the hope that the murderous assailant might be discovered and arrested, was brought to a close yesterday. The evidence corroborates the main particulars of the homicide as published in Monday's TIMES. Thirteen witnesses were examined including THOMAS P. ODELL and ROBERT FOX, the proprietors of the saloon, and several female waiters employed in the place. Young TOMPKINS came into the saloon a little before 10 o'clock, accompanied by a friend. He was considerably intoxicated. In the course of half an hour the deceased and his friend stepped up to the bar and were soon joined by a third man. TOMPKINS made a remark derogatory to one of the girls engaged in the saloon, to which the third man, who appeared to be an acquaintance of his, excepted. TOMPKINS called the other man by an opprobrious name, and the latter, thereupon, struck him on the neck, knocking him down. TOMPKINS was picked up insensible. His assailant remained in the place some time and then left. The *post-mortem* examination showed that the immediate cause of death was the rupture of a blood-vessel. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by compression of the brain from rupture of a blood-vessel, caused by violence received on the 6th of November, 1858, at Concert Hall, No. 497 Broadway, at the hand of some person to the Jury unknown." The deceased was 21 years of age, and a native of this State. He returned from California a few weeks ago, where his parents reside. His father is a man of standing and influene, and was the late Mayor of Marysville, California.

### Police Reports.

THE GAMBLING HOUSE MURDER.

The examination in the case of Catharine Mulhearn, charged with perjury in having, as is alleged, sworn falsely in her recent affidavit before Justice Connolly, accusing Robert L. Willis with having murdered a person in his gambling-house, No. 581 Broadway, was commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. Quite a crowd of spectators was in attendance.

Henry Clark, the colored waiter in Mr. Willis' establishment, was first placed on the witness stand. He told the same story as he gave in the examination before Justice Connolly. He had been in the employ of Mr. Willis fourteen months, when the Police made the late descent on his place; never knew of any rows or disturbances in the house; slept in there on the night of the alleged murder, and heard no unusual noise; had noticed the blood stains in the lower entry and around the cistern, but never tried to wash them away. The blood stains were there previous to the arrest of Mr. Willis. In his cross-examination he was unable to tell the hour he went to bed on the morning of the 9th of September, when the murder is stated to have been committed, or the hour he arose on that morning. He was asked if he knew how the blood stains come upon the wall, but the question was objected to and the objection sustained.

*Robert L. Willis* was next examined. He stated that Catharine Mulhearn was formerly a servant at his house, No. 581 Broadway; she left his house on the evening of the 9th of September, returned a short time on the ensuing morning, and since then had never been there to his knowledge.

*Cross-examination.*—Q.—Did you remain in your house all night of the 9th of September? A.—I did.

Q.—Were there other persons besides your family in the house that night? A.—There were several there during the evening; the last one left between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Can you tell their names? A.—I cannot; I do not remember there being any strangers in the house; I went to bed about three o'clock; the complaint of larceny I have made against Catharine Mulhearn I am able to substantiate.

Q.—Before making the complaint of larceny, were you not informed that Catharine had told Justice Connolly that a murder had been committed at your house. A.—No, Sir; goods were missing, and believing that she stole them, I preferred the charge.

Q.—How long have those blood spots been in your house? A.—The supposed horrible stains of blood have been there six months to my personal knowledge; Mr. Morsey, who occupied the house before me, says they were there when he lived there; Mr. Morsey lives at Harlem, but can be found any day at his brother's, corner of Franklin and Church streets.

Q.—How were the stains made about the cistern? A.—From the ears of a dog I had cut two or three days before the Police honored my place with a visit; a fellow named Tom, employed in the livery stable of Horace Jones, cut the ears of the dog.

Q.—Was there no difficulty or personal violence in your house on the night of the 9th of September? A.—I answer positively that there was no violence of any kind, and no angry words or loud talking on that night between myself and any person in my house.

The examination was here adjourned till 4 o'clock to-day.

THE BOGUS NEW-ENGLAND BANK BILLS.—Some additional evidence was taken yesterday before Justice KELLY regarding the bogus issues of the pretended New-England Bank at Fairmount, Maine. Jethro Underhill, the only person who has been arrested thus far on suspicion of being mixed up in the fraud, was required to give bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. He professes to be able to show a clean hand in the matter, but throws out decisively ruinous hints against several well-known brokers. His statements have received that degree of confidence that warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of brokers in this City. Two detectives have started on a search for the man, A. T. Downing, who negotiated for the bank-note plates with the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. The firm named state that the present is the only time they have been made victims of any such swindle for over thirty years.

RICH, BUT NOT SATISFIED.—Rosalie Rich is a widow woman, and keeps a fur store at No. 363 Eighth-avenue. Mrs. Mary Glover called yesterday at her store, selected some Winter furs, paid for them and left—leaving behind by mistake on the counter her port-monnaie, containing $200 in gold and bills. The bills and the gold looked tempting, and the widow fur-dealer, it is alleged, seized the golden opportunity to make herself richer. She was arrested and committed to prison.

### MR. DUFFY IS NOT AN "IRATE POLITICIAN."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your Tuesday's edition of last week you do me, no doubt unintentionally, great injustice. In alluding to my imbroglio with John Carpenter, you style me an irate politician, and place me, by implication, in the light of the aggressor. I am neither a politician nor a person who seeks to quarrel. When on my way towards the Bowery, and when near the corner of Grand and Essex streets, on the occasion referred to, I was assailed by John Carpenter, and he having a party of friends with him, and being stimulated by their remarks, persisted in his assault. This is the whole story. FRANCIS DUFFY.

### Fire.

BARCLAY-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District at five minutes past 11 o'clock last night was caused by a fire in the coffee mill Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Barclay-street, occupied by H. P. LEISCOMB. Damage about $1,000; insured. FLORENCE MYERS, a member of Engine Company No. 40, was knocked down and run over by his engine, and sustained severe contusions of his body. He was taken to the City Hospital. Three or four other firemen were knocked down at the same time, but their injuries were trifling.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—Commodore KEARNEY, who was so summarily withdrawn from the command of the Navy-yard, to fill a nominal place in the Lighthouse Board, will report personally for duty in a few days, to the Secretary of the Treasury. Immediately after his appointment to this post he was ordered to Washington as a member of the Naval Investigating Commission, and most of his time since has been occupied in disposing of charges against the officers of the Navy. During this period, Captain ROGERS was the acting Commandant of the Yard, in which position he earned the reputation of an efficient officer, though he did not stand well with many yard politicians. Within a few days of the election, Commodore KEARNEY was called on by Mr. TAYLOR, the defeated candidate for Congress, and presented with a long list of persons to be employed in the Yard, and to which the Commodore was asked to affix his signature. Mr. TAYLOR was informed that the men were not wanted. "But they must be admitted," said TAYLOR. "There is nothing for them to do," replied the Commodore, "and I cannot sign the paper." "Then I will report the facts to the Department at Washington," rejoined the Congressional aspirant. "You are a member of Congress and can do a great many things, no doubt, but in this case you can do what you please; as commandant of this Yard I shall do what I judge best for the advantage of the service." The reply of the old sailor ended the conversation, but TAYLOR was true to his threat, judging from the subsequent sudden notice to Commodore KEARNEY to report for duty to the Lighthouse Board. This is contrary to all received naval usages. Capt. ROGERS also suffers martyrdom. He had just obtained a house and had it furnished for the Winter, expecting to remain in his position as commander of the Yard, but he has been displaced. He has been ordered to Norfolk to look after several old ships, or hulks, which have been dismantled for years. It is said that Mr. TAYLOR had at least 1,200 men in the Navy-yard at the time of the election, pledged to work and vote for him.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The large engine now under contract by WOODRUFF & BEECH, of Hartford, and partly put up at the Ridgewood Reservoir, for pumping up the water, will probably be ready to operate in January. Meantime, the small engine has already been set to work to fill and test the pipes. The first pumping was done on Tuesday. A sufficient amount can be pumped into the Reservoir to continue the supply for the Fire Department, and for the use of those private families who have had service pipe put into their houses. There are already one hundred of these, and applications are being constantly made by others to have pipe put in. The conduit is finished, and two of the ponds—Baisley's and Cornell's—are also complete. The water is already running over the dam at Baisley's pond. The Ridgewood Reservoir is in two divisions, one of which is ready to receive the water. It will require about two months to finish the other. The pipes are nearly all laid in Brooklyn and Williamsburg; *i. e.*, 100 miles of the 120. A great amount of incredulity seems to possess the people of Brooklyn as to whether there is to be any water introduced at all; and some even go so far as to doubt if there is any conduit built, while others declare there is no such spot as Baisley's Pond, and are determined that they will not believe in the existence of either until they see the water running in the streets of Brooklyn. Property owners are anxious to have it introduced before May, so as to enable them to arrange with their incoming tenants for water rent, &c. The effect, it is claimed, will be to sustain the rents, which have been upon the decline, if not to enhance them, and also to reduce the rates of insurance to a par with those of New-York. At present they range considerably higher. Among the minor advantages, it is alleged that servant girls, who now object to going to Brooklyn on account of the water, which is hard to get, and hard when it is got, will jump at the chance to engage places there. The company were temporarily enjoined last week against diverting the water from Baisley's Pond. The application was made by JOHN H. BAKER, who is the proprietor of "Duryea's Mill" situated one mile south of the pond, and operated by tide water, in part assisted by the fresh water from said pond, which from time immemorial has swelled his motive power. This supply is now cut off, and the grists have to wait for the ebb and flow of the tide alone, the fresh water having been turned into the conduits of the Company. An application to Judge LOTT to make the injunction perpetual is under consideration. The object is understood to be the more speedy recovery of damages which may be awarded by the proper Commissioners. The Court, it is held, will hardly permit three hundred thousand people to go dry in order that a grist mill in Jamaica may grind three pecks more of Corn per day by the use of Baisley's Pond.

THE COURTS.—The case of the People and JOHN H. COLAHAN against JOSEPH SMITH occupied the Circuit Court and Judge EMOTT yesterday. The contestants were candidates at the April election for Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward. Both claimed to be Democrats of the true stripe, and consequently divided pretty equally the vote of the Ward. The canvassers, however, gave COLAHAN a majority, and he was declared elected, and took his seat. Subsequently the canvassers asked to make amended returns, alleging an error in the original count of some thirty votes, which were placed to the credit of COLAHAN instead of to SMITH, to whom they belonged. The Common Council, sitting as a Board of Canvassers, allowed the amended returns to be received, which ousted COLAHAN, and gave his seat to SMITH. COLAHAN contests the decision as irregular and illegal. A decision of Judge EMOTT, yesterday, against the right of the Common Council to go back of the original returns, favors the opinion that COLAHAN will regain his seat. The case was given to the jury in the afternoon.—In the Circuit Court, before Judge EMOTT, the case of JONAS MULHADA, against the Brooklyn Railroad Company, for damages by reason of injuries received by falling off a car through the alleged carelessness of the driver was continued. The defence set up was the rule obliging their employes to stop the cars to allow passengers to get on or off, and also that the Company's rules forbid the getting on or off the front platform. The Jury, after a short absence, returned and asked for instructions. They retired a second time, did not agree, and were discharged.—In the Court of Sessions an elderly man, named MICHAEL BLAKE was arraigned upon a charge of assault with intent to kill one WM. MURPHY, the complainant, on the 10th of November. The provocation was "You lie," from MURPHY, whereupon BLAKE defended his veracity by attacking MURPHY with a knife, inflicting wounds in his hip. The origin of the trouble was a family quarrel, in which the women folks participated.—WM. J. PORTER was convicted of selling liquor without a license. Sentence reserved until Friday.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—We are informed, on reliable authority, that only 30 members of the First Baptist Church in Williamsburg have left the Church in consequence of the proceedings in the case of Judge CULVER. Upwards of 439 members, out of the 467 reported at the last meeting of the Hudson River Association, still remain.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was found in the water foot of Thirty-fourth-street, Gowanus. He was apparently about 25 years of age, five feet six inches high; and had on a black frock coat, white shirt, black vest and snuff-colored pants. He had been in the water some time. Coroner BENNETT was notified to hold an inquest.

EXPLOSION OF A SPIRIT LAMP.—A girl named ELIZA VANSTADEN, a domestic in the family of JOHN BARENBURG, corner of Jay and Talman streets, was severely burned last evening by the explosion of a spirit lamp while she was filling it. She is not expected to live.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A little boy between four and five years of age named WILLIAM HARDSWORTH, last evening, about 5 o'clock, fell from the second story window to the sidewalk. He was dangerously injured.

HENRY MANN, who lives in Williamsburg, when returning to his home on Saturday evening, was attacked in Boerum-street by three persons, whose intentions were to rob him. He knocked one of the assailants down, and the other two escaped.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS for Kings County are engaged in canvassing the returns of the late election. Supervisor BERGEN acts as Chairman of the Board.

### THE BROOKLYN BURGLARY—COURAGE OF A SERVANT GIRL.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of to-day I see an account of an arrest for attempted burglary in Brooklyn, which is a decided improvement upon the statement of the *Express* of last evening, but yet is not quite accurate. I notice it not so much to correct the error as to disclose the *dodge* of the youthful operator. He did not enter the premises by a *night-key*. His operations were confined to the basement. He had been seen around the premises for two or three days at intervals, and had applied for work. At the time he made the attempt the basement door was *closed*, but not locked. There was no light in the basement hall, and none perceptible in the front basement, the gas having just been turned down by the servant, after preparing the table for supper, and while awaiting the return of Mr. SHEPHARD from New-York, he being the occupant of the lower portion of the house, and not a boarder, as stated. As she was in the act of leaving the front basement, the door was opened so cautiously as not to ring the bell which is attached to the knob, and the girl was only made aware of the fact by its creaking slightly as it swung open. It was evidently no part of the young man's purpose to enter until further observation was had. As the girl stepped to the door he was coolly walking out of the yard. She did not show herself or offer to close the door, but placing herself beside it, where, herself unseen in the darkness, she could by the street-lamp see distinctly all going on outside, waited the result.

The youth leisurely walked before the house, looking furtively at the house at each turn, until the fifth, when seeing the door still open, and the coast apparently clear, he darted down the steps, and as he crossed the threshold the girl seized him by the collar and called loudly for me. I went down stairs and took him in charge, and with due ceremonies he was conducted to the Third Precinct Station-house and handed over. The officers seemed to recognize him as one but a short time out of the Penitentiary, and said he had been arrested a few days ago, but discharged for want of sufficient evidence. He said he was nineteen years old, and gave his name to me as PHILIP FAGAN.

To the girl belongs all the credit of the arrest. Though of *petite* figure she has the "courage of the Bruces," together with the other valuable qualities inherent in the Caledonian race.

ERWIN J. SPINK,
No. 13 Nevins-street, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

### Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MR. HACKETT—an unapproachable comedian in a special and enjoyable line of business, commenced an engagement at this establishment on Monday evening. Last night SHAKESPEARE'S comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" was played, and Mr. HACKETT gave his celebrated impersonation of *Falstaff*. It is one of the finest pictures of the lecherous knight to be found on any stage. A good stock company supports Mr. HACKETT, and the theatre is well patronised.

CONCERT.—Mr. WILLIAM SAAR, a pianist, gives a Concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. SAAR has been heard in this City, but for the past four years has devoted himself exclusively to study under German masters. We may look for the fruits of this application to-night.

ORATORIO.—The ever-active Mendelssohn Union announces "St. Paul" with orchestra, &c., for Thanksgiving night. It will be the first time we fancy that this grand work has been properly rendered in this City.

### The Engraving for the Spurious Notes.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1858.

My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper of to-day, in reference to the issue of spurious notes, the injustice of which is manifest from the simple fact that the plates and printing in question were executed before the existence of the American Bank Note Company.

As an act of justice, I beg that you will publish this statement. Very respectfully,

CHAS. TOPPAN, President A. B. N. Co.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT NEW-ORLEANS.—Mr. R. H. CLINTON, formerly a partner in the house of PETER MAXWELL & Co., Professor of Geology in the University of Louisiana, and a gentleman of high character and attainments, committed suicide at New-Orleans on Thursday last. He has of late been doing business on his own account as a cotton broker and commission merchant at No. 117 Gravier-street, and it was in his own office he perpetrated the deed. He was found, on its being opened in the morning, with his head leaning on his arm, which rested on his desk, and covered with gore. At his left hand a candle was burning, immediately before him was a mirror lying on the desk, a large-sized pocket-knife, with the largest blade open at one end and a lancet-pointed pen-blade at the other, lay before him on the right, on the upper ledge of the desk stood a bottle of brandy and a phial which had contained two ounces of laudanum, and a powder paper marked "strychnine, 20 grs.," lay between them.

He had literally wounded himself from head to foot with his knife, in his desperate resolution to accomplish his purpose, and had at last inflicted two ghastly wounds on the left side of the neck, along the inner angle of the jaw, each dividing the integuments and all the vessels, and either of which was sufficient to produce death within a very few seconds—so few, that it is remarkable that he should have had time to inflict the second. Previously to these he had made a very deep and severe one in the bend of the left arm, not sufficient, however, to consummate his desire. On the left side of the neck he had inflicted no fewer than five wounds, one only, however, of any depth, and that still not calculated to cause death. On the anterior part of the instep of each foot he had inflicted another wound, and still another below the posterior part of the inner ankle of the left foot. Mr. CHILTON was a native of England, about 40 years of age. Of late his pecuniary affairs have been embarrassed. In social life he was much esteemed, and was well connected, his father being a merchant of high standing and an Alderman of the city of Liverpool. He leaves a widow.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Convention of Southern Railroad managers will be held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 23d instant. The principal business of the meeting will be the establishment of a thorough schedule of passenger and freight rates. This has been contemplated for some time, in consequence of the new competition inaugurated by the opening of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad last Spring, and by the rapid progress towards completion of embryo lines. Among the roads which will be represented at the Conference are the Baltimore and Ohio, New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, East Tennessee and Virginia, Memphis and Charleston, and Central Georgia.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ **Trees and Plants.**
PARSONS & Co., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

$50. $50.
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Kimball's Superior Ambrotypes in every style.**—Single portraits, family groups and children's likenesses beautifully taken in natural colors, at prices varying from 20c. to $10, at the original cheap picture factory No. 347 Broadway.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **George B. Slout & Co.,**
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST. C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **All the Furs Worn,**
From the richest to the cheapest
Cut, according to the
NEW COURT MODES
of France,
At GENIN'S New Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Carpets.**—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at low prices:
Three-ply carpets at.....$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at.....70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at.....45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at.....30c. per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau** de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **"Keep the Feet Warm."**—Doctors advise it, and CANTRELL is prepared to furnish Boots and Gaiters, thick-soled, substantial, yet exceedingly-elegant articles, just suited to Winter wear. He has them for young and old, male and female, and is ready to supply all demands at very low rates. When you want anything in his line, visit his Store, at No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Velvet Carpets**—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¼ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard st., six doors east of Broadway.

☞ **Good Taste.**—We must confess that we are somewhat fastidious as to the shape of a Hat. There are few who can suit our idea of elegance in this respect, but ESPENSCHEID, in his Winter style, has hit it exactly. It is our *beau ideal* of a Hat—graceful and stylish. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $3 50.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Cheap Furnishing Goods, Heavy Woollen** Under-Shirts and Drawers, at five and six shillings a pair, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Nowhere Else Out of Paris**
Can splendid Fall and Winter Bonnets
Be purchased on such advantageous terms
As at WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—Every one should buy one of these health-preserving and breath-sweetening articles. Can be had in any quantity of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

## MARRIED.

KNEVALS—BRINTNALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, CALEB B. KNEVALS to LOUISA M., daughter of the late Elihu M. Brintnall, all of this City.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

MACY—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. A. Kingman Nott, FREDERICK A. MACY to SUSIE M., daughter of EZRA P. Davis.

BELL—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, GEORGE BELL to EMILY, daughter of Gilbert Davis.

ROOT—MARVIN.—At Walton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. Chas. S. Marvin, the Rev. JAMES PIERCE ROOT to ELIZA C., daughter of Col. Thomas Marvin, all of the above place.

BLACK—APPLEBY.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. G. W. Porter, WILLIAM T. BLACK, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE H., eldest daughter of Joseph C. Appleby, Esq., of the former place.

VAN SISE—SUMMERS.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 17, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, Mr. CHARLES VAN SISE to Miss ADELAIDE VICTORIA SUMMERS, all of Oyster Bay.

BAIRD—WARNER.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 8, in the Third Congregational Church, by the Rev. Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich, Mr. LYMAN BAIRD, of Chicago, to Miss ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of Wyllys Warner, Esq., of New-Haven.

## DIED.

TIFFANY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Dexter Tiffany, and daughter of Oliver B. Tweedy.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 11 West 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Danbury for interment.

DODGE.—In this City, WILLIAM DODGE, Counselor-at-law, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family, of his father, and of his brothers John T., Alex. P., and Robert J. Dodge, and of his father-in-law, James J. Mapes, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 East 13th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLANCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, after a lingering illness, HENRY C. BLANCK, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and also the members and exempt members of National Hose Co. No. 24, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Smith, No. 50 Dominick-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CAULDWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, THOMAS G. CAULDWELL, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Ebenezer Cauldwell, and of his father-in-law, Capt. John Britton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 12, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 136 West 22d-st., without further notice.

BRIDGE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, CARLTON, infant son of Alfred and Mary Bridger, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 728 West 32d-st., on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment, by the 11½ o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.

BRINKERHOFF.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, HENRY BRINKERHOFF, aged 55 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Dr. Taylor's Church, in Bergen, N. J.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, at sea, after a short illness, Capt. PETER A. BROWN, [illegible], aged 56 years, a native of the Island of Curacoa.

☞ New-Orleans papers please

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST:
A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF THE LARGEST CLASS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1859.
THE THIRTIETH YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE.

This old, established newspaper which, for so many years, has been a welcome visitor in thousands of Christian families, has recently been greatly enlarged and improved. Its size has been nearly doubled, and it has added to its list of regular contributors some of the best writers in the country.

A special feature of the EVANGELIST has always been its full reports of
REVIVALS OF RELIGION.
It came into existence along with the Revivals of thirty years ago. And as these gracious scenes are now reappearing and spreading all over our country, its weekly reports of the progress of the great work will be looked for with universal interest.

The EVANGELIST also keeps a faithful record of all the ordinary
NEWS OF THE CHURCHES,
such as
THE SETTLEMENT AND DISMISSION OF MINISTERS,
MEETINGS OF SYNODS, PRESBYTERIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS,
and the
OPERATIONS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES,
both at home and abroad.

A LARGE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE furnishes full reports of the state of Religion in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe, while
LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES
record the progress of the Gospel in India, China, and other parts of the world.

Besides this mass of Religious Intelligence, the EVANGELIST presents from week to week a great variety of articles, treating directly of the most
SOLEMN TRUTHS AND PRACTICAL DUTIES OF RELIGION.
Nor are the Children of the Family forgotten. A portion of the paper is always set apart for them, which is filled with sprightly Sketches, instructive Anecdotes, and useful examples.

With these features of a Religious Paper, the EVANGELIST unites the character of a Literary Journal in its full
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
which are extended to include not only the current issues of the American Press, but also the Literary and Theological publications of England, France and Germany.

United with this high Literary and Religious character the EVANGELIST combines a full report of
THE NEWS OF THE WEEK,
an article on Business and Trade, with a Review of the Markets, and
A FARMERS' DEPARTMENT,
containing a variety of short articles on Agriculture and Gardening, which render it
A COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TERMS—By mail, $2 per annum, in advance.
Any person sending to the Proprietors the names and the pay for FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS, will receive his own paper gratis for the year.
All letters should be directed to
FALLEY & CRAIGHEAD,
Editors and Proprietors,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
A NEW PACKAGE OF
THIRTY ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES,
And other pieces on LIVE SUBJECTS, for the use of Sunday Schools. The package contains a sufficient number of copies of each dialogue to furnish each speaker a copy, so that all can be studying at the same time. Price 30 cents; sent by mail, prepaid, 41 cents.
We publish also the
NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL HARMONIST,
which is taking with all classes. It is a choice selection of music. Price, 15 cents; $1 50 per dozen.
Also, Twelve Hundred volumes of Sunday-School Library Books, as cheap, as evangelical, and as unsectarian generally, as any in the land. Mark this, and examine for yourself.
CARLTON & PORTER,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Have you read
TRICKS AND TRAPS, NO. 3?
If you have a wife, sister, niece, aunt, buy this little book for a
THANKSGIVING PRESENT, NOV. 18.
They may have cause to thank you a thousand times.
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"THE AMERICAN GIFT-BOOK HOUSE"
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THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.
CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND, Nov. 8, 1858.

At a meeting of the members of the City Guard, held at Camp Washington, Staten Island on Saturday, Nov. 6 instant, for the purpose of expressing the due sense of the said Company, and their appreciation of the measures adopted and the means provided by Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery, the Commissary for the Camp, for the comfort, convenience and provisions of the troops stationed at said Camp, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That Sergeant CHARLES H. COOPER be called to the Chair, and that J. B. COPPINGER act as Secretary of said meeting; whereupon it was further

*Resolved*, That the officers and members of this Company are more than satisfied with the abundance in quality, excellence in quality and variety in kind, of the provisions furnished at the mess for said Camp, and that the courtesy and attention of Mr. RATZ and his assistants, and his prompt and liberal compliance with the requests made to him, and his voluntary efforts to provide for and gratify all who have partaken at his board, greatly exceeding as they did all that by his contract he was required to do,) have called for an acknowledgment and proper expression of thanks from the said Company, which are hereby tendered to him; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the said Chairman present to Mr RATZ a copy of this preamble and resolutions, duly subscribed by the officers of this meeting and the members of this Company. CHAS. H. COOPER, Chairman.
J. B. COPPINGER, Secretary.
WM. H. HALLICK, Commandant, for the Company.

PASTILLES DE FLORENCE,
FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION,
Prepared and sold by Mme. LEWENBERG, at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., at A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Metropolitan Hotel, and No. 167 Bowery.

This composition, contrary to all others, when used is washed off as soap, leaving the pores free from all impurities, rendering the skin soft, clear and fair; dissipating all redness tan, pimples, freckles, etc., etc., and imparting a natural and charming hue to the complexion.

DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.
Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence prepared by Mme Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hedgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 20 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WM. G. TURNER,
DENTIST,
Has removed from No. 30 to No. 14 Bond-st.
REFERENCE—Dr. S. W. Parmely.

HARPER'S MAGAZINES BOUND, FROM 45 cents upwards. All other books equally low. In all cases the work is well done. Books bound by the quantity or single volume at JAMES FORSTER'S Book Bindery, No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Discount to the trade.

ARNOLD'S FARM-MILL—THE CHEAPEST and most economical mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: corn-mill, (grinding very fine,) corn-sheller, on a large scale, and a corn and cob-crusher. LEDERWOOD & CO.,
No. 9 Gold-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the first Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGH-BRED POINTER DOGS.—Sold only for want of time for the owner to use them. Can be seen at Rathbun's stable in South 10th-st., near 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I., on Friday, after 1 o'clock, until Saturday till noon.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

ENGRAVED PLATE WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF BAY horses, or will be sold singly. May be seen at the Express Office No 168 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M., for four days if not sold. Apply to C. SNOW.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE draft horses. Inquire at the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATent Fire proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, is a good plain cook and baker, and excellent laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference as to character and capacity, from their last employers, where one lived over eight years, and the other two years. Call or address No. 118 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is a very neat shirt maker, and understands making children's clothing in the neatest manner; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be recommended by the most respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 until 5, at No. 75 East 27th-st, or till engaged.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a small private family as a first-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of fowls, pastry and cake. If necessary will assist in washing and ironing. Address a letter to M. Mc., or call at, No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. The best of City reference will be given from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, for a very desirable, obliging and capable servant; understands all kinds of good cooking, makes excellent plain pastries, &c., and a first rate washer and ironer; will be found particularly neat, and studious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Is highly recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or children's maid, by a most experienced and respectable girl; understands the duties of the dining-room, and is very efficient and careful with children; also a situation wanted for a very nice young girl, for light work or care a baby; wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL, HARD-WORKing girl, who has the very best City references, a situation to do general housework; is very civil and obliging, not afraid to work; is a neat, respectable girl, and washes and irons excellently, and does good cooking; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; first-rate baker, faithful to her employer, obliging and willing to work; will go in the country; best of references. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation, as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for eight years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go traveling; the best City references given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 12 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Cuba; would be willing to take care of children or wait on a lady; can be well recommended from her last place and can speak the Spanish and English language. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,004 Broadway, in the rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 241 9th-st, between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 10 Essex-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands all sorts of baking; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to country; best of City references given. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; she is fully competent; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL about 15 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; references given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st, one door from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman, having the best City references, and capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, with best of City references, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, who understand their business. Call at No. 253 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands all kinds of finting. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; she can produce the best of City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., opposite the new market.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 83 15th-st., between irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; a good permanent situation is more her object than high wages. She can be seen at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; have lived together in their last place. Apply for two days at No. 251 Spring-st., rear building, room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, (an American,) as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an old lady. References unexceptionable. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 259 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; has no objection to travel; can give one year's reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the milliner's store, No. 374 Bleecker-st., a few doors from Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; she thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the waiting or chamberwork, and assist at the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer, where she lived for the last five years. Inquire for two days at No. 141 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter alone; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 55 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The best City reference given; apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Best City references given. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a competent girl; has been brought up in England, and has lived with English and French families. Call at No. 257 2d-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl; can bring good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, a good washer and ironer; has lived three years in one place and five months in her last. Call at No. 124 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; she is a good cook and one that understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a first rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No 187 West 13th-st., below 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as wet nurse, in a quiet family. Apply at No. 152 Greenwich-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY seeks some honorable employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store, or occupy her time in any way which will secure her a moderate remuneration. Is a good plain sewer, of pleasing address, and can make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 171 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTEEL American family, by a respectable Protestant German girl, not in full possession of the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; the one is Scotch and the other is English; both Protestants; one is a competent cook, and the other wishes to go as waitress or chambermaid; both wish situations in one house; small private family preferred; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 306 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress; can cut children's clothes; is competent of managing household affairs and make herself useful, where she will be treated as one of the family; has good City reference; small salary accepted. Can be seen, or address, E. M., No. 15 Jones-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer or to do chamberwork or washing; no objection to make herself generally useful or to travel. Good City reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 122 19th-st., front room, second floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable, wants a situation as housekeeper, and take charge of a few children, or wait on an invalid lady or gentleman; is a good plain sewer. Apply for two or three days at No. 181 East 23d-st., second door east of 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; would be willing to do the cooking and washing of a small private family. Call at No. 219 West 23d-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young American lady, would make herself generally useful, and will consider salary secondary to a home; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Address Mrs. M. T., Yorkville Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; no objection to town or country. Best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress by a very competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork in a small private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as experienced chambermaid and first-rate laundress; can do fine washing and fine French fluting. Best City reference. Was in her last place 3½ years. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as cook; knows how to cook bread, meat and all kinds of pastry; can give a number of years' reference from her last home. Apply at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as a professed cook; she perfectly understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as good chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to a family boarding; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the washing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, top floor, room No. 3, front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 10th av.,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an American woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 464½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, in a small family; has a six years' reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 Laurens-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS PERmitted to refer to her last place, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; or would have no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to help in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small family; the best of reference given. Inquire at No. 256 Bergen, near Powers-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular waitress; can give the best reference from her last place, where she lived 2 years; can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, Protestant, to do general housework, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 309 9th-st., corner of Avenue B. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City recommendations, a situation in a private family as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 284 4th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, is very neat and smart, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 84 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer or will do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, up stairs, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN JUST come from the country wants a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to go any where; good City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 124 19th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, who understand their business. Call at No. 253 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands all kinds of finting. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; she can produce the best of City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., opposite the new market.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 83 15th-st., between irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; a good permanent situation is more her object than high wages. She can be seen at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; have lived together in their last place. Apply for two days at No. 251 Spring-st., rear building, room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, (an American,) as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an old lady. References unexceptionable. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Good City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 259 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; has no objection to travel; can give one year's reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the milliner's store, No. 374 Bleecker-st., a few doors from Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; she thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the waiting or chamberwork, and assist at the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer, where she lived for the last five years. Inquire for two days at No. 141 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter alone; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 55 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The best City reference given; apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Best City references given. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a competent girl; has been brought up in England, and has lived with English and French families. Call at No. 257 2d-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl; can bring good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, a good washer and ironer; has lived three years in one place and five months in her last. Call at No. 124 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; she is a good cook and one that understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a first rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No 187 West 13th-st., below 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as wet nurse, in a quiet family. Apply at No. 152 Greenwich-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, FAITHFUL, and highly-recommended woman, a situation; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, understands housework thoroughly; she will be found very willing and particularly neat, and is really a first-class domestic. Any family wishing such, will call at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 166½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, sisters; one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing in the neatest manner; has no objection to assist with children or wait on a lady. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at her employer's, 44 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework in a small family. Good reference can be given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 351 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook; has the best of City reference. Understands all kinds of baking. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as child's nurse and plain sewer, or light chamberwork; good references given. Call at No. 69 West 27th-st., on Mrs. CHURCH, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is seven weeks old. Can be seen at No. 322 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid by a respectable young woman; has no objection to travel Apply at No. 99 5th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

W

## REAL ESTATE.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS.**—FIFTH-AVENUE.
One lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 114th-st., 25x100 feet.
Four lots on east side of 5th-av., between 114th and 115th sts., 25x100 feet each.
One lot on south side of 115th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100 feet.
Three lots on south side of 105th-st., 175 feet east of 6th-av.
These lots are on the grade. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, a few doors below 14th-st.

**LAND WARRANTS**
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

**FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 21 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**TO LET**—A FINE LARGE SHOW-ROOM, IN second story of building No. 953 Broadway, junction of 5th-av., suitable for a fashionable dressmaker and milliner, or for a reading-room, or first-rate hair-dressing saloon, or almost any other respectable business. The locality is unsurpassed, being in the immediate vicinity of all the principal up-town hotels, and fronting, as it does, on the two great and most fashionable thoroughfares. Also, a smaller room, suitable for clubs, debating societies, &c.; rent low. Inquire on the premises of GUILLE & ALLES.

**FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS**—A large mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 89th and 90th sts., and Avenue A, near the East River, a most pleasant locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property, 31 and 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick attic basement houses. Also, the brick building in the rear, extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each by 103. Terms easy. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

**TARRYTOWN.**—FARM FOR SALE, ABOUT 2½ miles from the depot; 70 acres in high state of cultivation, small new house and barns; very fine springs one higher than the house, from which there is a view of the Hudson River; very healthy and pleasant neighborhood, near church, &c. Fine orchard and some wood land. Will be sold at farm prices, and is a first-rate chance to secure a place for the coming Spring. Terms very easy. Address SPRING-SIDE, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR THIRD-AVENUE.**—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house, and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x64, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 140 West 13th-st., New-York.

**ALL OR A PART OF THE HOUSE TO LET** and furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Greenav., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent $375; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,300 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

**WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—FIVE ACRES, beautifully improved, on the road from West Bloomfield to Orange, and on the ridge, commanding a fine view, &c. House is modern, 50x45, with extension frame, filled in. It is in the immediate vicinity of schools, churches, stores, &c., and the elegant park near Eagle Rock. It is 12 miles from New-York by railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD ern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and cook-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner of South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**TO LANDLORDS.**—A FAMILY OF RESPECTAbility, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent, or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—IN FIFTY-THIRD-st., between 2d and 3d avs., a three-story and high-stoop basement house, with modern improvements, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, &c.; will lease or sell cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of E. N. BLOOM, No. 76 East 40th-st., or No. 347 3d-av., in furniture store.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE**—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

**TO LET**—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN 15 OR 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, a new two-story brick house; has furnace, marble mantels, &c., throughout; rent $250. Apply at No. 241 Livingston-st.

**TO LET**—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF wanted—The commodious cottage No. 89 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

**TO LET**—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

**FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY** property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1859; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

**AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**WANTED**—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE IN THE city of Brooklyn, convenient to ferries. Price $3,000 to $4,000. Address H. Y., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for two days. Must be in good order.

**WANTED**—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a house in Brooklyn, not more than two miles from Fulton Ferry near rail cars. Address G. K., No. 496 Walker-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 34th and 26th sts., engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—A STABLE WITH TWO STALLS, CARriage-house and loft—suitable for a store-house or shop, at No. 181 Mulberry-st. Inquire at 383 Broome-st.

**TO LET**—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**—AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, (which a large number of citizens unite with the Directors and Committee in calling,) will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, in behalf of the American Chapel in Paris, France, and of Religious Liberty, especially in Sweden. Addresses may be expected from D. Dudley Field and Daniel Lord, Esqs., and the Rev. Drs. J. P. Thompson and Joel Parker. The public are invited to attend.

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

**THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF** the Mechanics' Institute meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, room No. 24. Subject—*Wood*. The public are invited to attend. By order, JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

**THE REV. WM. A. BARTLETT, OF THE** Elm Place Congregational Church, is to address the Boys' Meeting, (Brooklyn,) THIS EVENING.

## DANCING.

**E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

**A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN** DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

## AUCTION SALES.

**RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.**
HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room No. 158 Broadway:
Five hundred packages and lots of foreign and domestic hardware, &c., consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
An invoice of traveling, carpet and water-proof bags, ladies' satchels, &c., a large assortment of French fancy goods, watches, jewelry, &c.
(By order of the assignee:)
An invoice of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED** ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—J. W. PORTER will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—with richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size, elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, 21-day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets; cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, goblets, salts, butter dishes, pitchers, &c. Also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c. Also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing a great variety, in rosewood and mahogany, beds, bedding, &c. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.** WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the follow artists: Gainsbrough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Glanber, F. Bol Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, Wilson, G. Morland, Greuze, Herring, Guyp, Rolf, Mutger, Pierce, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINT-**INGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 12th and 13th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., choice and valuable oil-paintings, by ancient and modern artists, the collection of Louis Pfeiffer, Esq., collected entirely by himself, and all of the highest class, comprising the finest specimens by the following artists of the Dusseldorf, French, Flemish and European schools, viz., Linnig, De Block, Tchagemy, De Rentin, Curtis, Dillens, Canabain, Ruysdael, Van Der Eycken, Palamedes, Lingelbach, P. E. Nicolie, Koekok, and many others. The above collection comprises about 200 pictures, all in fine order and really beautiful in subject and merit. The whole collection, including the fine frames, will be positively sold, without reserve. The above are now on exhibition, and the public generally are invited to examine this fine collection.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY,** 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior bob-tail Vermont pony-built roan mare, between 6 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, very powerful, warranted perfectly sound and kind in every way, and free from blemish, vice or tricks, a prompt and splendid driver; in fact, without a fault, suited for a coupé, Brougham or physician, and unequaled for a family.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 East 24th-st., near Madison-av., being the entire furniture contained in the above house, embracing parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood piano-forte, carpets throughout the house, oil-cloths, elegant mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**WISCONSIN LANDS.**—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed lands in the State of Wisconsin will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
SCHOOL LANDS.
680 acres in Chippewa County.
640 acres in Chippewa County.
160 acres in Polk County.
800 acres in Marathon County.
CHOICE SELECTED LANDS.
1,000 acres in Oconto County.
For catalogues of particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
**HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP has included in his hardware sale for THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of stock goods, comprising an excellent assortment; also, an invoice of German goods, viz.: fine skates, scissors and snuffers on cards, scythes saws, plyers, compasses, &c.; also, 100 dozen shoe, stove and scrub brushes, hatchets, axes, plated spoons and forks, Britannia candlesticks and lamps, stoves, &c. For full particulars, see catalogues, now ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
**M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY,** (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of Household Furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth, gilt-frame French-plate pier and mantle mirrors, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pallasses, wardrobes, together with a large assortment of new first-class furniture.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** piano-forte, French-plate mirrors, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, rosewood and mahogany furniture, &c., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 1st-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn—the entire furniture of the house, embracing every description of genteel household furniture. Sale positive, and catalogues early. Also, on FRIDAY, 12th, at No. 319 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith-sts., the entire furniture, comprising every kind and description.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
**H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT** auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 397 4th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany marble-top bureaus, rosewood dressing do., marble-top pier tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, husk and straw do., bolsters and pillows, oak extension dining table, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood chairs in brocatel, vases, China figures, glass, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN** FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.
ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
**DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 10 cases of those choice and sweet-scented flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, lillies, narcissus, snowdrops, &c. Florist and flower fanciers, attend. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO.** 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP** (it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 128 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL** AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c. The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 86 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

**BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROAD-**WAY, proprietors of Ball's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be rented of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

**JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL** Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, saltrheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 862 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**DIAPHRAGM FILTER**—AWARDED TWO gold medals and one silver medal by American Institute; silver medal by Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and silver medal by Maryland Institute, and several diplomas. Sold at McKENZIE'S Plumbing Establishment, No. 341 4th-st., New-York. Price $2 50.

**CALVARY CHURCH.**—FOR SALE, A PEW (extra size) in the broad aisle of Dr. Hawks' Church. Apply to J. ADAIR, Sexton, No. 351 4th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
**BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,**
**ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA**
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**NASSAU BANK.**—ELECTION.—AT AN ELECtion held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| H. BLYDENBURGH, | L. S. LAWRENCE, |
| JAMES C. BELL, | WILLIAM MILES, |
| C. T. CROMWELL, | EDWARD B. MEAD, |
| WILLIAM E. DEAN, | AUDINGTON REED, |
| NATHANIEL GILMAN, | ENOS RICHARDSON, |
| CHARLES G. HARMER, | AUGUSTINE SMITH, |
| DAVID JONES, | HENRY SUYDAM, |
| EDMUND THOMPSON. | |

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election:
NATHANIEL CURRIER, ALEX. STUDWELL,
THOMAS SMULL.
At a meeting of the Board, held this day, HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and AUGUSTINE SMITH, Esq., Vice-President.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Nassau Bank, Nov. 10, 1858.

**AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF** the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| NATHANIEL HAYDEN, | JOHN B. DUNHAM, |
| WILLIAM K. BELCHER, | BENJ. W. MERRIAM, |
| BENJAMIN W. CLAPP, | ALFRED L. ROWE, |
| GEORGE C. COLLINS, | CHARLES J. SHEPARD, |
| WILLIAM L. CONKLIN, | CHARLES SANDFORD, |
| JOSEPH M. COOPER, | SAMUEL UTTER, |
| THOMAS DAVENPORT, | OLIVER W. WOODFORD, |
| | THOMAS WOODWARD, |

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858.
SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE** COMPANY—NOV. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the day of election.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.
**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON**—NOV. 2, 1858.—A dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
A. R. HOLMES, Cashier.
HUDSON, Nov. 3, 1858.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

**COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT-**GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY**—CAPITAL $100,000—Has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing small articles for the trades. The Company is prepared to contract to manufacture any article of general utility for inventors. They will introduce the same into the market for a commission. Approved inventions they will manufacture and introduce on a royalty, or will buy them of inventors who are not able to introduce their own inventions to the public, on reasonable terms. The Company being the proprietors of the "American Smoker," the "American Penholder;" &c., &c., have an extensive establishment in full operation, with first-rate machinists and every appendage for turning off work rapidly at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. All communications should be addressed to J. M. WOODWARD, President, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York. If requiring an answer, a postage stamp should be inclosed.

**TO BUSINESS MEN.**—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old established house, known as No. 260 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good established concern. He can furnish from $8,000 to $10,000 cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, N, Box No. 2,264 Post-Office.

**$300**—A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOME young man with only this amount, to join the advertiser in a first-class grocery store; best stand in the City; profits $3,000 a year; a knowledge of the business not really necessary. Apply, with the cash, in the store No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

**DRUG STORE FOR SALE**—VERY CHEAP on one of the avenues. Reason for selling, the proprietor has other business to attend to. Inquire at No. 266 9th-av.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$300 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR** the following property, supposed to be lost between the Battery and 22d-st., by the way of Broadway and the 6th-av. cars, taken at the Astor House: 10 $100 bills and 1 $50 bill on the Bank of Republic; 1 $100 bill Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Albany; $496 in small bills of various denominations of City and country currency. Also, a check from S. S. Cummings to order on Bank of Republic. The above reward will be given, or a proportionate reward for the money or any portion of it, left with Capt. Dowling, Sixth Ward Station-house.

**LOST**—ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH INST., A PORTEmonnaie, containing $90, $40 in Leather Manufacturers' Bank bills, and $50 in gold; was lost either in the Harlem cars or in a 4th-av. stage. A reward of $20 will be paid to the finder by leaving it with THURBER BAILEY, No. 62 Wall-st.

**LOST OR STOLEN**—FROM NO 50 EXCHANGE-place, on or about the 3d instant, a LADY'S FAN, white] silk, with] mother-of-pearl stitck, inlaid with silver. A liberal reward will be paid on its return to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,**
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-**niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-**TURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED** and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

**BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT** the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN E. HOPPEL.

## SHIPPING.

**COLEMAN'S**
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
**NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE.**
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is *the* ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**COLEMAN'S**
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
**WALTER LORD,**
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.**
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15,
Deck Cabin Passage, $6.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Magnificent Side-wheel Steamship
NASHVILLE,
H. M. MURRAY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14, North] River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala. | | Columbia, S. C. | $26 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 20 | Pilatka, Fla. | 22 |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.. No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 17.

**SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.**
FOR SAVANNAH

### The Railway to the Pacific Ocean—Necessity of its Construction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Pacific, Atlantic, Middle and Western States of our Union must be united by a railway very soon. It is called for by commercial, military, financial, agricultural and high political considerations.

We now possess 1,000 miles of Pacific seacoast, with several harbors where all the ships of the world might ride at anchor in safety. Our Pacific territory, composed of two great States and immense national domain, exceeding Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy in area, affords a country capable of easily supporting 50,000,000 of people by the products of its mines of gold, silver, copper, and other minerals, by its wines, wheat, grain, grapes, and other fruit, and by its vast commerce and fisheries. It now contains five or six hundred thousand people, and by 1900 this number will, probably, rise to near three millions, the population of the United States at the revolution. Our central territory is of equal extent, and it has some sixty or eighty thousand people, and this interior region will soon amount to several hundred thousand, and in 1900 one million or so. The capabilities of these far-off countries are immense. With a continuous railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, *vid* Utah, or by the Great Bend of the River Missouri; the products of those vast territories would consist annually of gold and silver.....$90,000,000
Of wines, brandies, grapes, &c.....100,000,000
Of fisheries, agriculture and commerce....100,000,000
Of manufactures, &c.....50,000,000
Total.....$340,000,000

At this rate the first ten years would produce $3,400,000,000. California alone is capable of supplying as much and as many grapes, wines and brandies as France, of the best quality.

Our whale fisheries would be immensely benefited, as well as every branch of our Pacific commerce. China and Japan, with their immense riches, industry, manufactures, productions and material for commerce, are now opening to our western shores, and inviting the sons of Columbia, America, to push on to gather the riches of Cathay and Cipangi, seen afar off in the inspired visions of COLUMBUS. Now we have near four millions of people, for the first time, really and fairly opening their ports to our commerce and that of maritime nations. In half a century the mines, the commerce, manufactures, fisheries and agriculture of our Pacific coasts and Central region, with an interoceanic railway to aid them, will yield an annual product of one thousand millions of dollars. At the end of a century, half of our foreign commerce will, probably, be with China and Japan, thus realizing at last COLUMBUS' prophetic visions of oriental wealth pouring into the lap of adventurous commerce.

All this vast trade would flow to such a railway seeking eastern markets in America and Europe, and a returning tide of commerce would carry back eastern products, and, especially, manufactures.

These considerat ons alone are sufficient to show the immediate necessity of constructing a railway from Missouri, Iowa or Wisconsin, either to Puget's Sound, or to that point and San Francisco.

Many other considerations lead to the same conclusion. The defence of the Pacific and central region from foreign foes, Mormon treason and rebellion, and from hostile savages, demand the immediate construction of a railway. Military and naval defence imperatively demand it.

The preservation of a firm and cordial union with this vast far-off country, demands the immediate construction of a railway to the Pacific. Such a railway would bind the whole Union firmly together.

A wise economy demands it, to develop that vast country, and bring out its resources, and to make our Republic the centre of the world's commerce.

Another consequence would be, that New-York would become the centre of exchanges between Europe and Eastern America on the one hand, and the Pacific shores, China, Japan, and India, thus making the United States a great thoroughfare for travel and trade.

As to the route of the railway. The first road ought to be built from the western terminus of one of the great railways, either *via* Utah to San Francisco, or *via* the Great Bend of the Missouri to Puget's Sound, with a branch railway through Oregon to San Francisco. The latter is doubtless the true route, according to Engineer JOHNSON'S elaborate survey and report. According to JOHNSON'S Report, this route is entitled to a preference over all others. It has the further advantage that it completely accommodates our Pacific possession, and it passes so near to Lake Superior, that a lateral branch could be sent off to that Lake. This would connect it with the trade of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence.

Such are a few of the all-important considerations in favor of this great work. It is a work of high national concern, and our Republic ought immediately to construct it. Let it be completed, and then on our national flag, amid our stars and stripes, the world can read Excelsior, Excelsior. CLINTON.

### Tidal Currents of New-York Bay.

Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, by the authority of the Treasury Department, publishes in the November number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* the results of his investigations into the change of the tidal currents in New-York Bay, near Sandy Hook. The subject is discussed under three divisions: *First*—The normal currents in the main ship channel and its approaches. *Second*—The currents of False Hook Channel and approaches; and *Third*—The currents of Sandy Hook Bay. The successive stages of ebb flood tides, together with the velocity of the currents at different times, are represented by the aid of diagrams and numerical tables. With reference to the False Hook Channel and its approaches, Prof BACHE observes that it is the material carried along the outer shore of Sandy Hook, and deposited at the point, which chiefly causes the growth of the Hook. Whenever it shall be considered desirable to limit this increase it will be easy to do so, by a series of jetties so placed as to arrest the movement of the sand to the northward, successive structures stopping the material which may pass round the point of the more southwardly jetties.

In the eastern section of Sandy Hook Bay the ebb (northwardly) is the dominant current. It begins to prevail three hours before the flood of the ship channel slackens. The average of the maximum velocity at several stations as 1 mile of ebb against 0.4 of flood, and the mean velocity as 0.6 of ebb against 0.2 of flood. The mean durations are more than 10 hours of ebb against less than 2 hours of flood. In the middle of Sandy Hook Bay the ebb current begins nearly two hours before slack water in the main ship channel. Its general course is south by east, that of the flood being east by north. The durations are 8¼ hours for ebb and 3¾ for flood. The average maximum elocities are 0.6 of ebb against 0.2 of flood. In the western section of the bay the ebb commences at nearly the same period as in the main channel. The average velocities are nearly equal and the durations are more nearly so than for the other portions of the bay. The scouring done by these currents will vary with the product of the duration and the square of the mean velocity, if the material to be acted on is the same. In the eastern section, therefore, the work done by the ebb is to that done by the flood as 45 to 1. In the middle section the work done by the ebb and flood will be as 9 to 1, while in the western section the feeble labors of ebb and flood are nearly equal, and their directions so nearly opposed that little ultimate scouring is effected. The form of the bottom is in accordance with these results. The article closes with the following remarks:

"Since the tide wave is propagated most rapidly in deep water, it follows that the fall of the tide takes place earlier in the channel than upon the shore; hence the water tends to flow laterally from the shore toward the channel. In this way a convergence of the ebb streams may be expected, especially in shallow bays. With the flood streams the reverse must be true, and the tide wave, rising earlier in the channel, a flow of water takes place toward the shore. In consequence of these distinctive characteristics, the ebb and flood assume an unequal share in the moulding of sandy coasts. The ebb current, with its concentration of forces, is a far more powerful agent than the flood, its scouring capacity along its normal course must be more considerable, and it creates more extensive draught currents. The secondary or draught currents within Sandy Hook, called into activity by the unnaturally constrained flood of the ship channel, cover a district not above one and a half miles in extent, while the draught of the ebb upon the outer shore is sensibly felt twelve miles down the New-Jersey coast; it is felt at Long Branch, where the primary ebb and flood are almost extinct.

Again, the ebb stream holds its course across the middle of shallow basins, in a narrow stream, while the flood, dispersive in its character, pursues the broadest possible path, and presses along the shores. We are prepared, therefore, even in the absence of draft currents, to find the flood predominating over the ebb in certain localities near the shore. It is not probable that the axis of the grand ebb current has moved northward to avoid Sandy Hook, but rather that it naturally converges at the mouth of New-York Harbor, and that the weaker flood has not been able to destroy the work which the ebb has *directly or indirectly* accomplished. It is true that the flood at the point of the Hook is sweeping the sand inward—that, in fine, it is giving this spit of land the *hook form*—but the ebb is the primary working agent, and the characteristic features of all channels, and basins, on alluvial tidal coasts, must, as a rule, reflect the efforts of the ebb current. That part of the growth of the Hook which takes place from the inside, and which is not so considerable as that from the outside, is caused by the draft current along the shore, which we have been engaged in studying. The action of the waves undoubtedly contributes by the standing of the materials to this growth. The material on the inside is less favorable to the action of transportation, and the currents are lost at a moderate distance from the extremity of the Hook."

THE NICARAGUA EMIGRATION.—The Mobile *Register*, which stated a few days since that Gen. WALKER did not sign the Circular inviting emigration to Nicaragua which has been published under his signature, now says that it was a mistaken belief, that it has been the custom of the members of the Immigration Society to give to any person interested in the cause, blank circulars, to be sent and signed by such person to whom he might choose, merely by way of conveying the intelligence contained in it, and it is probable that Gen. WALKER may thus have sent some of them signed by himself.

### The Washington Union in Reply to the London Times on Mr. Reed.

*From the Washington Union, Nov. 10.*

The London *Times* is almost always in a quarrel with something or somebody connected with the United States. A little while ago it was ill-natured at our excessive rejoicings over the Atlantic Telegraph, the whole glory of which, beginning, middle, and end, it claimed for Great Britain. Now it is in trouble about Mr. REED, the American Minister in China, whom it charges with most horrible inattention, during the late negotiations there, to the best interests of Christendom generally, and of Great Britain and France particularly. So far as that small part of Christendom known as the United States is concerned, the lamentations of the *Times* are wholly unnecessary. We can keep watch over our own affairs without any assistance from the Thunderer, and generally manage to find out in our own way whenever we have been badly used. But, in this case, neither the United States nor "the rest of mankind" have any just cause of complaint against Mr. REED. On the contrary, his efforts in China seem to us to have been as discreet as they certainly have been successful.

Mr. REED'S position in China was one of great irksomeness and difficulty. This arose from several circumstances. In the first place, while Great Britain and France were at war with that Empire, we were at peace with it, and, although we earnestly desired a revision of our treaty and some new concessions to commerce, we desired to obtain them without the use of force, and in such a way as to render them most valuable hereafter. In the second place, *we had nothing to do with any political considerations in our arrangements with China, while to the Powers of Europe this view of the subject could not well be overlooked.* From these reasons it may well be understood that some things which Lord ELGIN or Baron GROS, or even Count PUTIATINE, might have regarded as important, in consequence of their bearing upon the "balance of power" in the East, Mr. REED, looking at it only commercially, may have thought of very little consequence indeed. From these reasons, also, it will be seen how irksome was the position which Mr. REED occupied as a peaceful negotiator, associated with two Plenipotentiaries who made their demands at the cannon's mouth. To be in the midst of a fight without taking part in it is a very awkward situation, and is apt to bring its occupant more kicks than coppers. Yet this was the position, to a considerable extent, which Mr. REED had to maintain on the Peiho, and out of which he has come so well preserved that all the thunder of the *Times* cannot possibly hurt him.

It has been flippantly said by some of the letter writers that he had no business there, and that it was disgraceful to let other nations whip the Chinese into submission, and then steal in to take advantage of their work. But this is a great mistake, for Mr. REED not only had business there, but he was expected to be there, was invited there, and did much good by being there. It was known when he left this country that he was not going to China on a fighting mission, because we had no cause of war with that Empire; but he was, nevertheless, instructed to coöperate with the allies, so far as he could by peaceful means, in order to accomplish the purposes in which the three nations had a common interest. The allies desired the moral weight of our peaceful presence and coöperation to these ends With their special causes of quarrel we had nothing to do, except to lament their existence. We only desired the restoration of peace, the revision of the treaties and the proper concessions to commerce. This distinction the Chinese were doubtless made to understand, and hence they came probably to regard Mr. REED somewhat more favorably than his associates, and hence, moreover, he was in a better condition than they were to represent to them their danger and to advise them to terminate the war. While the guns of the allies were unquestionably of great service in starting their sluggish ideas, Mr. REED'S efforts were not wholly without effect in giving them a just direction. He had the benefit of the arms of his associates, but they had the benefit, in return, of his presence, and cooperation in respect to all the general purposes of his mission, and especially his efforts to induce the Chinese to come to terms as soon as possible. His coöperation in this war seems to have been both cordial and acceptable and we have seen no intimation, except in the London *Times*, that the Ministers had any important disagreement on the subject of the negotiations. Mr. REED had a perfect right to treat with the Chinese at any time, and leave the Allies to fight them at their leisure; but, on the contrary, he waited till the fight was over, and then participated in the treaties—the Russian first, the American second, then the British, and then the French.

The *Times* is very denunciatory of Mr. REED; its articles are brim-full of temper and bad blood; but it condescends to reduce to definite specifications very few of its charges against our Commissioner, and these are such as are either trivial or absurd. One of them, for example, is that Mr. REED, in conjunction with Count PUTIATINE, sought "solemn audience" with Baron GROS, and "represented to him that it was the height of oppression to insist upon any resident embassy at Pekin." Now if there be great advantage in such an embassy, it is hardly probable that Mr. REED could have sought to imperil its concession except upon very weighty grounds—grounds sufficiently grave to have impressed both himself and the Russian Ambassador; for, if conceded to France and England, the privilege would have *ipso facto* inured under the "most-favored-nation" clause in his own and the Russian treaty, to the United States and Russia also. He might have thought that, if extorted by France and England at the cannon's mouth, it would, along with other concessions similarly extorted, be evaded by China when the coercive force should be withdrawn, and thus prove of positive disadvantage. But be this as it may, the *Times* charges Mr. REED only with making this remonstrance with the French Minister, where it had no effect and did no harm, and does not charge him with tampering with the Chinese ministers to defeat the concession—which would have been a grave fault.

It may very naturally have happened, that Mr. REED, agreeing with many of the ablest statesmen in the British Parliament, that the British war against China was aggressive, might have used his exertions with the British ambassador to modify his extreme demands against the Chinese Government; but there is no charge that he sought, by tampering with the Chinese officials themselves, to defeat any demands, (conduct which would really have been obnoxious to censure,) and it is a hard case if Mr. REED is to be denounced for not concurring in the righteousness of measures questioned even by English statesmen at home.

The respective stipulations of the ambassadors of the two governments in regard to the opium trade, indicates this difference in the tone of the treaties and temper of their negotiators. Mr. REED stipulated that this trade should be subject to the laws of China; Lord ELGIN stipulates that it shall be subject to regulations heretofore made between the two governments, and which were extorted by England at the cannon's mouth.

The *Times* insists that Mr. REED has acted throughout the negotiations as the cat's-paw of Russia; but it does not vouchsafe to show us either the ashes or the chestnuts. It is certain that the American treaty secures much more than the Russian in commercial advantage and privilege, while the concessions obtained by Russia are exclusively political, and such as we could neither avail ourselves of nor prize.

The prominent fact in regard to all these treaties is, that each Government is satisfied with what has been achieved for itself. The British and French Governments are content with what has been done for them; so is the Russian; so is ours. But the droll feature in the whole is that the London *Times* is in high dudgeon with the American treaty, and at the conduct of the American Commissioner! The distress and illhumor of the *Times* are certainly to be deplored, but we think the American Press has given more attention to its fulminations than they deserve.

### Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

It is no uncommon thing, in yellow fever epidemics, for whole families to be swept off, or so nearly so as to render the survivors careless for a time as to whether they follow or not. The saddest case of the kind that has come to our knowledge this season, says the *Crescent* of Oct. 23, is that of the Paulsackel family. They were Germans, seven in number—the parents and five children—and were respected and esteemed by all who knew them; and of the seven only one now remains. Last year the husband and father died, and soon afterward the youngest child. This was a blow hard enough to the survivors that year: but see how the survivors fared this year. We copy the deaths of the following from the published records:

Friday, Sept. 24—Miss Katinka Paulsackel, aged 17.
Sunday, Sept. 26—Miss Rosa Paulsackel, aged 22.
Monday, Oct. 11—Mrs. Adelaide Paulsackel, aged 47.
Wednesday, Oct. 20—John Paulsackel, aged 10.

The only survivor of the family is a girl, the youngest of the three sisters. The eldest sisters, ROSA and KATINKA, were both of them lovely and most accomplished young ladies, who were admired by everybody. Their death afflicted their poor old mother in a way which mothers only can know. Her grief predisposed her to death—the destroyer marked her—and she soon followed her daughters to the silent land. And now, of the two children left after the mother's death, only the girl remains—the boy JOHN having, in his turn, followed his mother and sisters. Who will not feel touched by the contemplation of such a picture of sadness and death as this, and yearn for the child thus left the sole survivor of a family of seven?

Another family which has been heavily visited calls our attention whilst upon this subject. Mr. KŒNRAD FUHRI, a scholar and author, and at one time an extensive publisher in Holland, came to this city several years since to repair a reverse of fortune he met with in his own country. He prospered so well that last year he sent for his family, and they arrived in September of that year—his wife and several children. This Summer he succeeded to the bookstore of Mr. NORMAN, on Camp-street, and bade fair to prosper. Mr. NORMAN, before he left, spoke to Mr. FUHRI of the probabilities of fever, and advised him to send his family over the lake, offering his own house over there for their accommodation.

This kind offer was declined, Mr. F. stating that he and his family had adopted New-Orleans as their permanent home, and wishing to become acclimated, were willing to take their chances as soon as the fever came along. So they staid in the city, the fever came, and here is the result, copied from the published records:

Died, Aug. 23—Kœnrad Fuhri, aged 44.
Died, Sept. 23—Miss Anna Fuhri, aged 12.
Died, Sept. 3—Miss Caroline Fuhri, aged 18.
Died, Sept 29—Miss Harriet Fuhri, aged 16.

The widow and four youngest children remain here, but are not friendless. As the father was a scholar and a man of refined tastes, and one well off in the world, so his daughters that followed him were educated, amiable and accomplished. All would have been valuable to society had the yellow destroyer spared them.

### A Remarkable Case of Dishonesty.

EMPLOYEES ROBBED OF $10,000—LARCENY OF GOODS—STORE FIRED TO CONCEAL THE THEFT.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

A most singular case of dishonesty on a large scale, by an humble employe in a mercantile house, has just been brought to light in this city. We wish we could pronounce it singular in other respects than of mere magnitude, but it is too true that no small list enrolls the number of employes who are suffered almost notoriously to carry on expensive living by robbing their employers.

Some months ago, at an early hour after the usual closing of our Lake-street dry-goods stores for the evening, an alarm of fire was sounded for the First District, and the salesroom of Messrs. THOMPSON & WEYMORE, a dry goods and silk house on Lake-street, near the corner of State-street, was found to be on fire. The shutters and doors were forced and the premises deluged with water, the fire being extinguished without extended progress, though it included in more or less serious loss and ruin both the lower store and the silk and shawl room in the second story, having been at work upon the stair-case, the flames thus invading both rooms. The earliest investigation as to the origin of the fire, and the statements of those first on the ground at the earliest appearance of the same, though nothing was developed to fix a definite crime upon any person, was nevertheless almost irresistibly the source of grave suspicions implicating the occupants of the premises. Had they been less the high-minded and well-esteemed men of business they were, the members of the firm could have less fully and completely and on the ground of character alone refuted the implication. The house had been well established and doing an excellent business, but not long after the fire made an assignment and have since been winding up the business of the late firm in the hands of FREDERICK TUTTLE, Esq., assignee. About the first of last month CYRUS P. BRADLEY, the well-known police detective of this city turned his very wide-awake attention to a matter which was apparently needing some such notice. The point proved a good one, the lead was well worth working, and has discovered most excellent results as far as the advancement of the cause of justice is concerned. Information reached the detective that a German, named FREDERICK GROSS, living on Wells-street, and employed as a porter in THOMPSON & WEYMORE'S store, was selling large quantities of dry goods in the shape of silks, velvets, flannels, blankets, hosiery, gloves, buttons, and various articles, at about half their cost to various tailors and small dealers in the city, and had also peddled to a large extent in the country among the farmers. Further investigation revealed the fact that GROSS came to this city about three years ago very poor, and at the time in question was in possession of a house very finely furnished and also had large sums of money loaned out. This sudden accumulation of wealth not coinciding with the low-salaried occupation of a porter, and the fact of his doing such a thriving business in the dry-goods line, gave rise to the suspicion that the goods were stolen from the store. Capt. BRADLEY at once informed FREDERICK TUTTLE, Esq., the assignee, of his suspicions, and inquired if there was any deficiency in the store. Mr. T. replied affirmatively, but still was very loth to suspect GROSS, as both Messrs. THOMPSON & WEYMORE and the clerks had the most implicit confidence in the porter, and have trusted the store in his hands several times. It was determined, however, to keep a strict watch upon him, and accordingly the employes watched him during the day, and Capt. BRADLEY at night. During the watch the latter traced him to several places where he sold goods, and the former observed him take a piece of flannel after serving a customer. Thinking the matter had gone far enough, Capt. BRADLEY visited his house on Friday, and found there $600 worth of goods of every description, packed away in trunks, boxes, carpet bags, and in every available place. He was subsequently arrested, and acknowledged taking the goods. It is believed that the operations of this GROSS extend over a period of three years, and reach an extent of $10,000, though he himself "thinks he did not take quite as much as that." He has thus been a persistent and successful robber of his employers, managing his operations with a skill and industry worthy of a better cause, and the while he was realizing a goodly income from his dishonesty, had the prudence and skill to keep his apparent expenses and mode of living within the means of his class in life. His plan of operation was as follows: He came down to the store before breakfast, opened it, swept out and placed the show goods outside of the window. After the clerk came, and while he was walking to the back part of the store, GROSS would go out and taking a roll of goods, go to his breakfast. Small articles he would take during the day, and put in his pockets, when unperceived by his employers and the clerks. Since his arrest facts have been discovered which lead to the belief that GROSS has added to the list of his crimes the firing of the store of his employers as above, to conceal a deficiency in the silk department. It has been discovered that on the day after the fire he told his wife that he might be arrested for it, and wanted her to swear an *alibi*, a fact which gives strong grounds for the suspicion of his guilty connection with the fire. On Saturday morning GROSS was examined before Justice MILLIKEN and fully committed, in default of $1,500 bail.

A NEW EMPIRE—THE EMPIRE OF ANAM.—The Paris *Moniteur de l' Armée* publishes some interesting details relative to the Empire of Anam, against a division of which a joint French and Spanish expedition is by this time in full operation. The Empire of Anam comprises three great and separate divisions —Cochin China, properly so called, with Tsiampa, Cambodia and Tonkin. Cambodia and Tonkin are each governed by a viceroy. Saï-gong is the capital of Cambodia, which is divided into six provinces. Ketcho is the capital of Tonkin, which is divided into fifteen provinces. Ketcho is the largest, most populous, and most civilized town in the Empire. Cambodia is the richest and most fertile of the three divisions, and is regarded, not without reason, as the granary of the Empire. The Government of Anam is absolute and tyrannical. The present Emperor, Tu-Duc, ascended the throne in 1847. He is the second son of the Emperor THIEN-TRI, and he usurped the throne to the prejudice of his elder brother, through the intrigues of his father's Prime Minister, whose daughter he married. He is a well-educated Prince, but cruel. He councils are directed by the retrograde party, composed of fanatical Mandarins, who stop at no crime in order to obtain their ends. The Emperor Tu-Duc is the last descendant of the Nguyen dynasty, which has reigned since the year 1600. The most distinguished sovereign of that dynasty was the Emperor GIA-LONG, who died in 1820. He was an enlightened and just Prince, under whose sway the Anam Empire attained a high degree of prosperity. He invited foreigners to his Court, and protected the arts, sciences, commerce and agriculture. It was at the commencement of his reign that he signed a treaty with the French Government, transferring to them a valuable territory, in which the Bay of Touraine is situate, where the troops under the command of Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY were to land. The Spanish division, from the Philippine Islands, which is to act with the French, is composed of Tagals—that is, pure Indians of the island of Lucon, the largest and most northern of the Philippine Islands. The Tagal, whose name is not much known in Europe, is copper-colored, with glossy hair, flat nose, and wide mouth. He is well-shaped, of the ordinary size, and slight figure. He is active, courageous, and sober, being satisfied with boiled rice for food, and sugar and water for drink. The Tagal is a good, obedient, soldier when well-commanded, a fervent Catholic, but vindictive when ill-treated, and always ready to avenge any ill-treatment when practiced on his comrades. He can take a turn at any work—build a house, manufacture a firearm, and make his own clothes. He plants cotton, dyes and spins it, and is, moreover, an excellent seaman. Fighting beside the French troops, whose gallantry General NOZAGARAY, the Governor of the Philippine Islands, eulogized in an order of the day, the Tagal will, it is expected, double his exertions and distinguish himself. Dr. MALLAT DE BASSILAN, in a work on the Tagals, relates the following, rather apocryphal, fact:

"I had good servants, whom I never punished. DOMINGO, my coachman, came to me one day, and said, 'Master, your stable-boy demands his wages, and is going to leave you.' I sent for the man, and asked if he was going to leave in consequence of ill-treatment. 'No, master, on the contrary.' What, then?' 'It is because the master does not love me. I behaved ill, and I was not punished.' 'Oh, if that be all,' said I, 'you shall remain,' and I, much against my will, struck him some blows with my cane. The remedy was efficacious, for he returned to me shortly after, and said he would not quit me."

"With the Indian," says M. MALLET, "you must have bread in one hand and a cane in the other; that is, be just, and treat him well; give him what he requires, but chastise him when he deserves to be punished."

STARVING JURIES.—However opinions may differ as to the expediency of the rule which requires unanimity in the Jury, either in civil or criminal trials, there surely can be none as to the absurdity of that which prohibits them from receiving any kind of refreshment while they are considering their verdict. They must agree or starve, not exactly to death, but up to a considerable amount of endurance of physical exhaustion. This undoubtedly is a "preposterous relic of barbarism;" and the only wonder is, that it should have remained to the present day, and be tolerated in times when mere antiquity is allowed to be a very insufficient plea for the continuance of an abuse.—*Edinburgh Review.*

### The Wool Trade.

In New York, during the past week, domestic Wool has been in less request. With reduced stocks, however, prices have been well maintained. Foreign Wool has been actively sought after at strengthening rates. Sales have been reported of about 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 35c. @50c.; 30,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 32c. @40c.; 450 bales unwashed Morocco and 175 bales Cordova on terms not disclosed. The imports of Wool into the port of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to 32,297 bales, including 7,068 bales from foreign ports, and 25,229 bales coastwise. The total imports of Wool from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1857, were 37,614 bales. The exports of Wool from this port from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, were 782 bales in 1858, against 1,705 bales in 1857.

In Boston, during the week, sales were reported of 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, together with 550,000 lbs. Chili, (all of the kind in the market,) 765 bales Cape, 300 bales Mediterranean and South American, 67 bales Mestizo, 316 ballots Peruvian and 50 bales sundries at full prices.

*Imports of Wool into the port of Boston, Jan. 1 to Nov. 6.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign, bales | 30,586 | 17,845 |
| Foreign, qtls | 7,647 | 1,300 |
| Domestic, bales | 28,463 | 27,981 |

In Providence, sales were made of 118,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 37c. @56½c., and 5,000 lbs. do pulled at 27½c. @45c. ℔ lb.

In Philadelphia there were sold 150,000 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, at 36c. @55, with some pulled at 32c. @35c. ℔ lb.

In Baltimore, Albany and Troy, light sales at previous rates were reported

In Rochester, on Saturday week, 265,000 lbs. domestic fleece were purchased by Eastern buyers at 43c. ℔ lb.

In Buffalo, 16,000 lbs. domestic pulled changed hands at 32c. @40c. ℔ lb.

[Advertisement.]
REASONABLE ADVICE.—Reader, (you with an old style hat on your caput,) do you know that you are out of fashion, and may as well be out of the world? If not, we tell you so, and now just go right down to KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and get one of his Fall beauties.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Uncertainty is the bane of life; but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment, for fever sores and all external inflammations, 80 Maiden-lane, N. York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | N. Caro. St. 6s.. | 98¼ | 1600 | N. Y. Cen. R. R.. | 84⅜ |
| 25,000 | Missouri St. 6s. | b30 90 | 300 | do | s10 84⅜ |
| 20,000 | do | 90 | 100 | do | s60 84 |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 96 | 400 | do | s60 84⅜ |
| 7,000 | Erie RR. 1st m. bs. | 95½ | 100 | do | s30 84⅜ |
| 1,000 | Erie RR. 2d m. bs. | 85 | 200 | do | b10 84⅜ |
| 1,000 | Erie RR Bds. '75. | 37 | 850 | do | 84⅜ |
| 4,000 | Erie R. Con. Bs. '71 | 37 | 50 | do | s8 84⅜ |
| 7,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d m. | 72 | 300 | do | b60 84⅜ |
| 5,000 | Harlem R. 1st m. | 87 | 100 | Ch., Brl. & Quin. R. | 87¼ |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | 94 | 1100 | Harlem Railroad.. | 13 |
| 3,000 | do | 93¾ | 100 | do | 13¼ |
| 7,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B | s15 26¾ | 200 | Reading R. R. | b30 51¾ |
| 5,000 | do | s10 26¾ | 100 | do | s30 51¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 26¾ | 450 | do | 51¾ |
| 6,000 | C. St. P. & F. Dulac Land Grants | Bonds 16 | 100 | do | bnw 51¾ |
| 5,000 | do | s10 15¾ | 200 | do | n w 51¾ |
| 7,000 | M. & Mis 2d M. 10R | 63 | 100 | do | s45 51¾ |
| 1,000 | N. J. Cen. 2d M. Bs. | 90 | 250 | do | c 51¾ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Ch. 1st M. | 97 | 200 | Mich. Cen. R. R.. | c 55¾ |
| 10 | Erie Railroad | 17 | 200 | do | 55 |
| 60 | do | 17¾ | 50 | do | s30 54¾ |
| 1,000 | Chi. & Rk. Id. b. | 95 | 50 | do | s10 55 |
| 5,000 | H. & St. J. R. b. | 65 | 50 | Panama R. R. | 119¾ |
| 45 | Bk. of the Republic. | 120 | 50 | do | 119¾ |
| 15 | Hanover Bank | 90 | 50 | do | b60 119¾ |
| 10 | Continental Bank | 101 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 83¾ |
| 5 | Park Bank | 107 | 370 | Gal. & Ch. R. R. | 75¾ |
| 35 | Penn. Coal Co | 80 | 100 | do | 75¾ |
| 10 | Pacific M. S. Co | 104⅞ | 400 | do | s10 75¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 104¾ | 500 | do | s60 75 |
| 175 | do | 105 | 300 | do | 75¾ |
| 50 | Albert Free S. Co | 5⅛ | 50 | do | s10 75¾ |
| 50 | Hudson River R. | s60 32½ | 550 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 33¼ |
| 50 | do | b60 33 | 100 | do | s60 33 |
| 11 | do | 32¾ | 600 | do | s10 33¼ |
| 50 | do | s10 32¾ | 70 | Chic. & R. I. R. | s60 65 |
| 50 | do | b30 32⅞ | 100 | do | 65¼ |
| 50 | do | 33 | 200 | La Cr. & Mil. R. | b10 4¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $8,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 89⅞ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s30 51¾ |
| 10,000 | do | b60 89⅞ | 31 | Mich. S. & N. I. RR. | 23½ |
| 15,000 | Virginia 6s | 96 | 8 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk. | 53¼ |
| 4,000 | Brook. C. W. L'n. | 101¾ | 50 | do | s30 53¼ |
| 1,000 | Ch'c., St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bds | 15¾ | 200 | do | b30 53¼ |
| 5,000 | Harlem RR. 1st m | 87 | 100 | do | s60 53 |
| 10,000 | Mil. & M. 2 m. 10b. | 63 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | s15 83¼ |
| 15,000 | Ill. C. R. R. Bds. | 93½ | 50 | do | 83¼ |
| 45 | Bank of America | 113 | 100 | do | 83 |
| 8 | Import. & Trad. Bk. | 112 | 200 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 74¾ |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce | 104 | 200 | do | b60 75 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 84¾ | 100 | do | s10 74¾ |
| 200 | do | b60 84¾ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 33¼ |
| 100 | do | s60 84 | 50 | do | 33 |
| 200 | do | 84¾ | 150 | Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R. | 65¼ |
| 700 | Harlem R. R. | 13½ | 200 | do | s30 65 |
| 200 | Har'lem R. R. Pref. | 30 | 150 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 14¾ |
| 200 | Reading R. R. | nw 51¾ | 100 | La C. & Mil. RR. | s10 4¾ |
| 100 | do | 51¾ | 100 | do | 4¾ |
| 100 | do | b10 51¾ | | | |

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Chi. & b. I. 7s | 94 | |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn City 6s | 101¾ | |
| 1,000 | California 7s | 91 | |
| 3,000 | F. & W. In. Co. Bs. | 73 | |
| 6,000 | Cle. & Pits. R. R. 7s. | 25 | |
| 2,000 | Mil. & Hor. R. R 8s | 45 | |
| 4,000 | Sacram. City 10s. | 40 | |
| 2,000 | Mil. City 7 p. c bs. | 47 | |
| 2,000 | Mil. & Hor. 7s | 41 | |
| 5,000 | Chicago, St. Paul & F. du Lac R. 8s. | 18 | |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | 89¾ | |
| | 90 U. M. I scrip of '49 | 95 | |
| | 110 U. M. I. scrip of '56 | 88 | |
| | 210 U. M. I. scrip of '51 | 82 | |
| | 300 U. M. I. scrip of '52 | 77 | |
| | 330 U. M. I. scrip of '53 | 75 | |
| | 180 U. M. I. scrip of '54 | 73¾ | |
| | 20 U. M. I. scrip of '56 | 73 | |
| | 200 U. M. I. scrip of '58 | 62 | |
| | 900 G. W. M. I. s. c. of '58 | 55¾ | |
| | 570 N. Y. M. I. s. c. of '58 | 40 | |
| $500 | Repub. F. I. scrip | 53 | |
| 26 | East Riv. Bk. hyp. | 91 | |
| 10 | do | 93 | |
| 43 | do | 93 | |
| 187 | Mec. Banking Asso. | 99 | |
| 50 | do | 100 | |
| 20 | Bowery F. I. Co. hyp. | 176 | |
| 13 | Merchants' Bank | 113 | |
| 10 | Continental Bank | 101 | |
| 15 | Marine Bank | 88 | |
| 25 | Ham. Fire Ins. Co. | 75 | |
| 20 | Howery Fire Ins. Co. | 176¼ | |
| 70 | Amer. Coal Co. prsh. | $5 50 | |
| 20 | W., F. & Co.'s. Ex. | 63¼ | |
| 20 | American Ex. Bank | 106¾ | |
| 20 | Ocean Bank | 96 | |
| 72 | U. S. Mail Steam. Co. | 25¼ | |
| 20 | N. Y. & Har. R. R. | 13 | |
| 100 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ | |
| 10 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 84¼ | |

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, the tone of the dealings was irregular, the preponderating influence among the speculators at the Board of Brokers being for the *Bear* account. The weak place on the share list seemed to be Galena; the partial recovery in the price of the stock noticed yesterday, not being sustained. Sales in the afternoon were made down to 74¼ against 77 ℔ cent, yesterday and 82@83 at or near the close of October. This movement weakened, to some extent nearly all the other Western Roads at the close, though the yielding in price was not so marked, There were buyers of Milwaukee at 14½, Illinois Central 83, Toledo 33 and Michigan Guaranteed at 53½ ℔ cent. Michigan Central fell off to 54½, seller 30 days. In the Road stocks nearer home there was a better disposition among the Brokers who usually, of late, move for the *Bull* account. There were large purchases of New-York Central in the forenoon at 84½@¾ cash, notwithstanding an increased freedom on the part of the *short* sellers to put out fresh contracts. The registered sales in the afternoon were at 84¼ cash, and 84, seller 60 days. The disposition against the Stock since it fell below 85 ℔ cent. is much stronger than when it stood nearer 88 ℔ cent., just as the eagerness in its favor often increases as the market goes up. There is less movement than usual in Reading this week, the price varying to-day about the same as yesterday. Hudson River Shares are again firm and in more demand, and so are the common and preferred Stocks of the Harlem Both concerns at present are said to be well-directed, and at the heads of each are practical and economical managers. This fact imparts unusual confidence to their Mortgage Bonds, all classes of which are taking a higher range in the market The preference Shares of the Harlem, which stand behind the third mortgage, sold at 30 ℔ cent. this afternoon; Hudson Shares 33 